THE CAUCASIAN.

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EDITORIAL BRIEFS

There is a certain class of gold and monopoly Democrats and a certain class of Populists who are pulling together (or fusing, as it were) to prevent a co-operation of all who are opposed to the domination of the gold standard and the allied trusts and monopolies.

If the monopolists succeed in electing the next Legislature of North Carolina, it will be due to the efforts of the Cleveland Democrats and that class of so-called Bryan Democrats, who are monopolists at heart, and who are fighting co-operation, assisted by the efforts of certain Populists who are also opposing co-operation. Let the masses of the people take the management of their parties into their own hands, and put good government and the interests of the State above the schemes that are now being laid by monopolists and worked through the various agencies.

We see it announced that Mr. Otho Wilson and some others of his kind are raising money to start a newspaper. It is further announced that the purpose of the newspaper is to fight and prevent if possible a co-operation of all who are opposed to the rule of gold and monopoly. It is further announced that Mr. Wilson and his allies will proceed to manipulate county conventions and bring up delegates who are opposed to such a co-operation. The Cleveland and monopoly Democrats under the lead of Mr. Caldwell are working heroically for the same purpose. Mr. Wilson can no doubt raise the necessary funds for such a paper and can no doubt get free passes for all the delegates that he can manipulate.

The Charlotte Observer, the acknowledged mouthpiece of Cleveland, and the enemy to every principle of the People's party, is striving to prevent a co operation of reform forces of the State which will mean a triumph of Populist principles. Certain co-called Populists (and we understand that this class is soon to start a paper for this avowed purpose) are also striving to prevent a co-operation of the reform forces of the State, and consequently a triumph of the principles of the People's party. Query: When two such forces, claiming to be antagonistic, are both earnestly striving for the same result, and that result is the defeat of Populist principles, should they not both be considered as enemies of the People's party?

The Southern Railroad files an exception to the last reduction which it says will amount to $12,000, though its reports show that its increase of net earnings last year over the year before was $100,000 and its total increase of net earnings in one year was $622,000—nearly two-thirds of a million—yet like Pharoah, it will not reduce the people's burden's even the finger nail of $12,000. Its real fight is to deny the public right to control Pierpont Morgan. The real issue in North Carolina in the coming campaign is, shall this man Morgan's combination of London and New York bankers who own our railroads continue to control North Carolina, select its governors, judges and legislatures, or shall the people control them? This is the issue which is to be settled by the people of the State at its next election.

A TIMELY LETTER.

In another colmun read a very significant and timely letter from Mr. Morrison H. Caldwell, Chairman of the Populist Committee of Carbarrus county. His letter is so clear, concise, and thoughtful, and points out such an evident danger that it shouid be read and re-read by every voter in North Carolina. The agents of monopoly have a thousand schemes to defeat the will of the people in conventions. One of these schemes which has been worked often and may be tried again this year, is the one referred to by Mr Caldwell to have a motion made in the various county conventions to allow all who attend the State convention to act as delegates.

It is a great sacrifice for the honest patriotic citizen who is not seeking office, but who is working for his daily bread and simply wants good government so that he can enjoy the fruits of his own toil to take ten or fifteen dollars out of his own pocket to attend a State Convention. Therefore, in many counties where there will be probably ten or fifteen delegates, they would all be disposed to join in and pay the expenses of three or four to go to the State Convention and represent their sentiments. Suppose this happens in a certain county, and then suppose a resolution is put through to allow any and everybody to go who can do so and act as a delegate, what would happen? The railroad corporations could find ten or fifteen or twenty men in every party in any county who would take their free passes and go to the Convention to misrepresent and betray the will of the people.

Every goldbug, every corporation and trust, and every monopoly agent and hireling in North Carolina is opposed to three addresses issued by three national chairmen. They are opposed to the co-operation of all who are opposed to the rule of gold and monopoly. Will they sit idle? No, they will use their money and their influence to prevent co-operation, and every Democrat and Populist that they can influence or control will be doing their bidding from now until the day of the State Convention.

In conclusion, let us again ask you to read and re-read Mr. Caldwell's article. He states the situation so clearly and concisely that it is unnecessary to repeat his timely warning.

THE CAUCASIAN $1 a year. Now is the time to subscribe.

PUBLIC OPINION.

What Exchanges are Saying on Current Events.

Good Servants, But Hard Masters.

Webster's Weekly.

The editor of this paper, while a member of the Legislature, introduced the first railroad commission bill ever presented to the General Assembly. In the Legislature of 1887 we voted twice for the act establishing a commission, as a representative from Rockingham and as Speaker to break the tie. Time has demonstrated the wisdom and justice of the commission idea and it has saved the people thousands of dollars and they will never consent to the repeal of the present law. Railroads are good servants but bad masters, and the State ought to do them full justice on the one hand and restrain them from doing evil on the other. Justice wrongs nobody.

A Great Wrong—It Must be Righted.

Websters Weekly.

We believe a great wrong was done the people of the State where their most valuable piece of railroad property was leased for 99 years for $120,000 less per annum than a rival company was willing and anxious to pay for it. We protested against the secret and unwise contract at the time and have seen no cause to change our opinion. The lease ought to be annulled if it can be done legally, and the North Carolina courts ought to be the only avenue through which it could reach the Supreme Court of the United States, and a new and strictly just contract made as open as the day, first giving the widest publicity possible of the purpose of the State to let the road out to the highest responsible bidder. Then if the Southern gets the prize we will rejoice and nobody will have cause to complain.

How There Can be Co-operation.

Our Home (Pop.)

We do not know whether such co-operation will be affected or not. Under certain conditions the rank and file of the Populists would favor co-operation. If the Byran Democrats who are truly and sincerely in favor of the Populist principles which their last national convention embodied in their platform, will make a fight that will drive all the gold bugs out of their party, and then relegate the silverplated gold bugs to the rear, Populists would then co-operate with them in electing Bryan Democrats, silver Republicans and Populists to office. But if they persist in courting favor with the gold bugs in their party and in allowing silver plated gold bugs to dictate to their party, no self-respecting Populist or silver Republican will ever consent to vote any part of a ticket with them.

PATRIOTISM, COMMON SENSE AND BUSINESS.

The Populistic City of South Milwaukee is Going to Have its Own Electric Plant and That Without Bonds.

Milwaukee Advance.]

Last Tuesday the city of South Milwaukee redeemed itself once more. It has had a city council two thirds of whom were populists but the mayor elected a year ago was a Republican. This year the populists nominated a candidate but his employers forced him to decline the nomination. Mr. H. A. Ohm was nominated in his place and elected and the council stands as it did before, six Populists to two Republicans.

During the year the populistic council has made every effort to secure municipal ownership of the electric light plant and now that the election has placed them again in the saddle, the owners of the plant are willing to sell to the city.

This will mean better light for less money and besides it will remove a corrupting influence from our city government.

PATRIOTIC SARCASM.

Major Guthrie as a Judge.

From News and Observer.]

Major Wm. A. Guthrie is something of a jingo and very much of a humorist. He has no patience with the President's policy in dealing with Spain or with Spain's treatment of Cuba and he was saying so in pretty forcible language at the Yarborough, when a drummer who was very wise in his own conceit walked up and made a few remarks characteristic of men of his wisdom.

"I approve of everything the President has done," he said. "We've got no cause for war. And as to Fitzhugh Lee, he's made an ass of himself. He talks too much. He had no business, while in Havana, opening his mouth in regard to the condition of affairs."

"Right you are, my friend," said the Major, who can, of all men, be more sarcastic when he tries. "We've got no right talking about it anywhere. The Spaniards say we are hogs, we can grunt but we have no right to talk."

This gave the drummer rather a setback, for he had enough sense to see he was being made fun of.

"Well, certainly, you can't deny," he ventured, "that we had no right to send the Maine to Havana."

"Why of course we didn't! Do you know my friend, this is a dangerous practice—letting our war vessels go out to sea. They ought, under no circumstances, to be allowed more than three miles from shore. As well say a man has a right to take his wagon from his barnyard out into the road and use it. Any man who would do such a thing ought to be indicted. No sir, our ships are for ornament and not for use. The Maine should never have been sent as far away from home as Havana, and the American boy ought to keep his mouth shut."

The drummer didn't open his mouth again to the Major on the Spanish-American situation.

Spring is full of terrors to all whose constitution is not able to resist the sudden changes of temperature and insalubrities of the season. To put the system in condition to overcome these evils, nothing is so effective as Ayer's Sarsaparilla. Take it now.

Don't Tobacco Spit and Smoke Your Life Away.

To quit tobacco easily and forever, be magnetic, full of life, nerve and vigor take No-To-Bac, the wonder-worker, that makes weak men strong. All druggists, 50c or $1. Cure guaranteed. Booklet and sample free. Address Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago or New York.

UNION AND CO-OPERATION.

The People Who Think Alike Should Act Together to Conquer the Enemy.

DIVISION MEANS DEFEAT.

Disinterestedness in Party Success and Earnest Advocacy of the People's Demands—The Continuance of Goldbugs in the Democratic Party Puts it Under Suspicion—All Appearance of Evil Must Be Shunned.

The reader has no doubt heard that the price of liberty is eternal vigilance.

To stave off goldbug and monopolistic machinations comes equally high, the price is eternal vigilance.

It has also been hinted that in union there is strength, which carries with it the corallary that in disunion there is not only weakness but absolutely no sense at all. Not for the voter.

The ordinary voter, whether Republican or Democratic—especially silver Democrats, Republicans and Populists—should remember that he does not get the office of party success and that his reward, if it comes at all, comes in the shape of favorable legislation. And that this favorable legislation will be just as good if given him by silver Democrats, Republicans and Populists as if it came to him alone from silver Democrats, Republicans or Populists. The only question therefore with the silver Democratic, Republican and Populist voters is: can we most certainly secure the legislation wanted by voting together for one candidate, or by voting separately for three candidates, as against the common enemy? It ought not require any man, who has arrived at the mature years of computing on his fingers, very long to make out this sum.

But those who oppose union, especially gold Republicans and Democrats, because they do not want the great plain people to have favorable legislation which defends them against the robberies of monopoly, will say silver Republicans, Democrats and Populists are not agreed as to the legislation wanted and cannot therefore consistently vote for the same candidates. But all genuine Populists, silver Democrats and Republicans are agreed in the fact that they are the friends of the people in their desperate struggle against the encroachments of combined capital as operated in monopolies and trusts under Republican laws made in their interests. And it has been agreed that the candidate's earnest advocacy of free coinage at the ratio of 16 to 1 shall be taken as evidence that he is a friend of the people. It has been concluded that the man who sincerely opposes the money monopoly and banking trust will as occasion calls for and opportunities offers itself oppose all other monopolies and trusts fostered by the McKinley and Cleveland parties at the expense of the people. I have not any doubt that the Democrat or Republican in Congress who is at present so far the friend of the people as to favor silver 16 to 1 will ultimately find that that friendship demands sooner or later the enactment of most all Populist principles into law. The developing conditions will inevitably bring all friends of the people round to the same point. At any rate it is much safer for the great plain people to have the government under the control of bimetalists—Democratic, Populist and silver Republican, than under gold monopolists Republican and Clevelandites. And the way to secure this result is by union and co-operation as against the common enemy.

Who are these who oppose this necessary co-operation to place the friends of the people in control of the government? Goldbug Republicans and Democrats who want the government to continue in the hands of the monopolists, especially the money monopolists. A great many gold Democrats remain in the silver Democratic party, not to aid in placing the government in the hands of the friends of the people, but to prevent it. And their favorite move in that direction is to prevent co-operation between silver Democrats, Republicans and Populists. If they succeed in this they will have cut the silver vote into three parts and thus do much more harm than if they had gone over bodily to the enemy, or Republican party of monopoly. To be charitable we will also suppose that some honest friends of the people oppose co-operation, because they are more concerned about party success and the offices it might give them than about the advantage of the people which favorable legislation would bring them. But when the voter be he Populist, silver Democrat or Republican, sees that any leader is more concerned about himself than about the welfare of the people, retire that man to private life if he is not already there. Show him that he who would save his life should lose it, that the only road to office is by subserving the private wish to the public good. Any other spirit in the aspirant should convince the voter that private life is his appropriate sphere, and that his natural affections are with monopolists.

The Democratic party, especially, should look well to its reputation, not only by kicking all suspicious characters out, but also by showing its firm disinterested friendship for the great plain people. And the only way to demonstrate its disinterestedness is by co-operation on fair terms with other parties which favor the people. Democratic people have their eyes on their party, and if it does not the correct thing by them there are other aspirants for public favor, the Populist and silver Republican parties. These have come up out of the fire by withdrawing from old parties in the interests of the people, and there can therefore be no discount on them, But the Democratic party all the while rests under the suspicion that it may possibly fall back under the control of the goldbug element. The refusal to co operate with other silver people would be the strongest of proof that it has done so in a very material particular. The continuance of gold bugs in the party is also suspicious. Silver Democracy wants to shun the very appearance of evil, for unlike Caesar's wife, she is not above reproach.

F. J. RIPLEY,

Home, Tenn.

GEN. LEE ON THE MAINE.

Believes Spaniards are Responsible for the Disaster—Consul General's Idea as to the Authorship of the Explosion Is That Officers in Charge of the Mines Accomplished It.

The testimony taken before the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations in connection with the investigation into the relations between the United States and Cuba was made public Thursday. It constitutes a book of about 650 pages, and includes not only the testimony taken since the disaster to the Maine, but much that was taken before, and running back for a year or more.

The statement which contains the greatest current interest is that made by Consul General Lee, on April 12. In this statement, General Lee said that he was informed on very good authority the Spaniards had placed two rows of torpedoes just at the mouth of the Havana harbor by Morro Castle within the past two months, or subsequent to the Maine disaster, and that the switchboard is in a room in the castle. He said, however, that he had no information of the placing of any torpedoes before the Maine was destroyed, and none in regard to the purchase abroad by the Spanish authorities.

"Have you any reason to suppose that the harbor was mined at all before the blowing up of the Maine?" asked Senator Frye.

"No sir: I had no reason to suspect anything of the sort up to that time."

Explosion From The Outside.

With reference to the responsibility for the destruction of the Maine, Gen. Lee said:

"I am satisfied the explosion was from the outside. I cabled the State Department a few days after the board assembled that it was most certain that the explosion was from the exterior. I have always had an idea about the Maine that, of course, it was not blown up by any private individual or by any private citizen, but it was blown up by some of the officers who had charge of the mines and electrical wires and torpedoes in the arsenal there who thoroughly understood their business, for it was done remarkably well.

"I do not think Gen. Blanco, the present Captain and Governor General of the Island of Cuba, had anything to do with it. I do not think he had any knowledge of it. I saw him just shortly after the occurrence. I was siting in my room at the hotel, and from the balcony of the hotel I could hear this. I heard the explosion and saw a great column of smoke go up in the air. A few moments after ascertaining that it was the Maine, I went right down to the palace, and I asked for Gen. Blanco. He came in directly by himself. He had just heard it and was crying; tears were coming out of his eyes. He seem to regret it as much as anybody I saw in Havana; but I think it came from some of the subaltern officers who had been there under Weyler, and who were probably anti-Blanco anyhow, and who had full knowledge of the business."

Admiral Manterola's Telegram.

Gen. Lee said that he had seen a copy of a telegram from Admiral Manterola, dated in Havana, prior to the explosion of the Maine, to the Spanish Commission in London, asking the commission to "hurry up the electrical cables." "whether that referred to wire for submarine mines or torpedoes, I do not know," he continued. "I tried to ascertain if any of the wire or electrical cables had arrived here, but they came on Spanish ships, and I could not find out." Gen. Lee said that this testimony in regard to Manterola, and also that with reference to the Weyler telegram, had been furnished to the court of inquiry which investigated the Maine disaster, but had not been sent to Congress nor published because of a request of his made to the State Department not to make them public, "as I was afraid the Spanish papers there would republish it and they would probably kill the man that gave it to me."

Continuing his testimony Gen. Lee said that ten minutes after the explosion he was at the palace talking to Gen. Blanco, and that the latter gave him an order for a boat to take him out into the harbor.

"Have you heard since the explosion of the Maine any expression by Spanish officials in relation to it, in dicating their pleasure at the fact?" asked Senator Frye.

General Lee responded: "I heard two or three days afterwards, from various persons who came in, that there was a good deal of rejoicing among some of the officers. All reports I got said they were drinking champagne," quite a thing to do in honor of the event, and in different portions of the city officers were making merry. I attribute it to the fact that what they considered almost an enemy's battle-ship had been blown up, and it was that much in their favor."

He said that he had not heard any threats of or allusions to the destruction of the Maine previous to the explosion. Senator Lodge asked if he had heard of an attempt on the Montgomery.

The following colloquy between Senator Foraker and General Lee brought out some further opinions of the General in regard to the destruction of the Maine:

Senator Foraker—You think that no novice could have destroyed the Maine?

Consul General Lee—Oh, no, sir. The man who did that work was an officer thoroughly acquainted with explosives of all sorts, and who knew all about it. It was very well done.

Senator Foraker—A man who had expert knowledge, necessarily?

Consul General Lee—Yes sir.

Senator Clark—And who must have had knowledge of the location of the torpedo?

Consul General Lee—Yes. I never have been certain that the submarine explosive was placed there prior to the entrance of the Maine into the harbor. It might have been done afterwards. The Maine was anchored to a buoy by some little chain. A vessel swinging around that way sometimes gets at various places all around the circle. When she would swing off that way, with the bow next to the buoy and these boats plying about the harbor all the time, anybody could go pretty well in front of her on a dark night and drop one of these submarine mines of 500 pounds. They have fingers, as it were, and as the boat goes around it would touch the finger, which makes contact and explodes the mine. That might have been done after the Maine got in there and not be discovered. One or two men rowing quietly in a boat could drop it off the stern of the boat on a dark night, though Sigsbee had his patrols out. A boat would not have been noticed, because boats go there always to a late hour of the night. The harbor is full of these little boats. A mine weighs about 500 pounds, and I suppose it would take two or three men—one man to row and probably three or four to handle the mine.

A TIMELY WARNING.

Mr. Caldwell, Chairman of the Cabarras County Committee, in a Very Well Written and Patriotic Letter Warns Populists of a Danger Ahead in the Selection of Delegates to the State Convention.

EDITOR CAUCASIAN:—The campaign of 1898 is but the marshalling of all the reform forces for the great battle of the ballot in 1900 which is to decide the fate of the American people. The address of Chairman Jones is a trumpet call to the Democrats to rally round the flag of financial reform. The bugle blast of Butler has brought forth the Populist phalanx eager to charge the enemy and carry the banner of Populism in the forefront of the battle. The tocsin of alarm has been sounded and a vast army of free silver Republicans is rising in the West. In this great contest of the masses against the classes, in this struggle of the American people against the Rothschilds and their allies, every patriot will do his duty. Above the clash of party and the clamor of criticism is heard the clarion call of William J. Bryan, who, Saul-like, stands forth the acknowledged leader, and like another Bruce is the embodiment of the cause for which he contends.

The true Populist has ever been a patriot, and the Populists of North Carolina have a vein of patriotism which must not be dimmed in the coming campaign. In our approaching State Convention in Raleigh on the 17th day May the patriotism of the Peoples Party will be put to the test. Let the voice of the people be heard in that Convention and there can be no doubt of the result. Let the will of the people prevail in the campaign and trusts will tremble in their strongholds. The people are in no mood to be trifled with and they will not tolerate the slightest betrayal of Populist principles on the part of any man or set of men. That convention will be the most important ever held in North Carolina. Not only is the future of the Peoples party in North Carolina at stake, but the success of patriotic co-operation against the gold standard in 1900 will depend upon the spirit of that Convention. It is asserted that the enemies of financial reform are alive to the danger that threatens to annihilate them, and are seeking to sow seeds of discord in our ranks and endeavoring to prevent any co-operation of silver men in this State. In this effort, if rumor be true, they hope to secure the help of some leading Democrats and of a few Populists. It is further asserted that an attempt will be made to have every Populist in the State who desires Republican fusion to attend that Convention as a delegate, and that free tickets will be furnished all such. If this be true it behooves us to use great care in the selection of delegates. Let every County Convention instruct its delegates to vote for a patriotic co-operation of all the silver men in North Carolina. Let no man be selected as a delegate whose views are not well known. It often happens in County Conventions of the People's party that some one proposes to elect as delegates to the State Convention all who can go. It would seem, if rumor is to be believed, to be prudent not to adopt this plan in any county, for the reason that most of our party men are farmers, and owing to the scarcity of money and the demand upon their time by their crops, they will not be able to attend in large numbers, and it might happen that a county favoring the Jones-Butler-Towne plan would be misrepresented in the State Convention by the presence of a few men from that county who were in the minority. Let the men who followed the gallant Polk dedicate themselves anew to the service of unselfish devotion to country. Let every true Populist make some self-sacrifice in order to attend this convention. Let every true Populist see that none but Populists "tried and true" are put on guard. Let us have a convention controlled by the patriotic purpose to promote the best interests of the people. Let us have a convention that will prove true to Populist principle and prove the sincerity of the party in advocating financial reform by a patriotic proposition to the Democrats for co-operation in behalf of silver and anti-monopoly.

MORRISON CALDWELL.

Concord, N. C., April 14, 1898.

ADVISED TO DECLARE WAR.

Austria and Other Powers Said to Have Urged Spain to Do So.

LONDON, April 15.—The Vienna correspondent of the Daily Mail says: "Several European powers, including Russia, are reported to have advised Spain to declare war, because further delay or concessions would be likely to provoke a revolution."

Lee Declines a Reception.

WASHINGTON, D.C., Apr. 16.—General Fitzhugh Lee to-day declined the honor of the reception tendered him. When the committee waited upon him to-day to receive his final decision he started his speech of declination in a characteristic manner. "Look here, boys," he said in a matter of fact tone, "I hav'nt done a thing that either one of you, or any American citizen would not have done, and I don't see why there should be any fuss made about it. Now I don't wan't you to think I'm ungrateful, for I am not, but I have studied over the matter and I feel satisfied that it would be better not to have the reception. I don't for an instant want anybody to think that I wish to put myself forward, and I must decline your most kind offer."

One of General Lee's most itimate friends said that one reason for his not wanting the reception was that he occupied an official poeition and felt a hesitancy in accepting any formal demonstration on this account.

"Half a span of angry steel" will produce no more fatal results than a neglected cold or cough. For all throat and lung diseases, Ayer's Cherry Pectoral is the best remedy. It is invaluable in cases of croup, whooping cough, bronchitis, and la grippe.

There is no excuse for any man to appear in society with a grizzly beard since the introduction of Buckingham's Dye, which colors natural brown or black.

TWO OF A KIND.

"Goldbugs and Mid-Roaders are Doubling Their Teams."

"SOUND MONEY SLUSH" AND "MID-ROAD MUSH."

The American X Ray (Ogden, Utah).]

Each week we receive advance proof sheets from cliques in the east who evidently believe they edit the country press better than can the editors themselves. This week we receive proof sheet from Baltimore, most, if not all of it, edited by Wharton Barker. On the same mail we received proof sheet from the sound money committee, and it is amusing to see the two trotting along side by side, each tugging away at the same load. That load at this time seems to be a determination to damn Senator Butler and the Populist party. We quote a paragraph from each.

Sound Money Slush.

"The fusion proposition is meeting with as little encouragement in Indiana as it is in Minnesota and numerous other States where it has been tried on. The Indiana Populists at their State Convention recently, after a stormy meeting, rejected fusion, unseating the one member of the committee from Indiana who favored fusion and electing in his place a man devoted to straight Populism, and appealed to Populists generally to reject this proposition for the merging of their party with the Democracy so called. At the same time the gold Democrats of the State were completing a separate organization of their own, preparing for the campaign in favor of the gold standard and against the 16 to 1 proposition. This example is being followed and likely to be followed in many other States and it looks as though the effort of the coterie of office-holders and office-seekers in Washington to bring about a fusion in order to get themselves and their friends re-elected is likely to be a dead failure."

Mid-Road Mush.

"Chairman Butler has a new name for fusion. He finds that the bulk of the Populists are opposed to again turning over the party to the control of the Democracy for the benefit of a few individuals, and that Populists individually and in conventions all over the country, are rejecting the fusion proposition which he and the other chairman with whom he is co-operating for selfish purposes proposed in their joint addresses two weeks ago. He therefore comes to the front now with a statement that he is not favoring fusion, but "fair and honorable co-operation." Does Mr. Butler suppose that any Populist is so weak-minded as to accept a statement of this sort or the distinction which he professes to draw? There is but one method of "fair and honorable co-operation" in matters in which parties are so widely separated as are the Populists from the Democrats or the Republicans or the so-called silver Republicans, and that method is for members of the Populist party to work for "fair and honorable co-operation" within their own party."

We would call the above pair twins. It is evident the gold power has secured a powerful ally in the mid-road faction headed by Wharton Barker. It is also evident that the gold power has also secured an ally in Utah in the organization, as it exists, of the Democratic committee—or at least the chairman and secretary of said committee—not to mention the Salt Lake Herald. The Wharton Barker Populists say we will go it alone, we can win in 1900 without the silver Republicans or the Populists. The goldbug committee sits hard by and says go it boys you are on the right track. Butler, Bryan and Towne say, we will marshall or forces in one soldid phalanx, and we will route the enemy from Maine to California. The goldbug committee rises from its rest, shies a cuss word at them and says you d——d fools will ruin you your parties. Divide up there, each take a road of your own and you will succeed (in perpetuating monopoly).

[The goldbugs on the State Democratic Committee in this State have declared that if there is any "co-operation" that it must be "inside the Democratic party." Everybody knows that the purpose of this declation is to capture the next Legislature and for the gold ring to elect the next President. Are the "mid-roaders" working for the same end?—ED. CAUCASIAN.]

MORE MONEY IS NEEDED.

Navy Department's Inroads on Emergency Fund—Negotiations for the Purchase of the New York and the Paris of the American Line—Department Decides not to Publish the Movements of Vessels.

Washington Post, 13th.]

An order was issued at the Navy Department yesterday prohibiting the giving out of news concerning the movements of war vessels. Since the begining of the preparations for war the department has been gradually closing in the lines of information, but yesterday's shut down was the most significant of all. It was explained by the officials that in view of existing circumstances the order was deemed necessary, and that hereafter no naval movements whatever would be made public.

Having secured the American Line's fast ocean greyhounds, the St. Paul and the St. Louis, the Navy Department is now negotiating for the purchase of the Paris and the New York of the same line. President Grissom, of that line, was in consultation with Assistant Secretary Roosevelt and other officials yesterday, but at the conclusion of office hours Secretary Long stated that the Paris and New York had not yet actually passed into the possession of the department. It is understood, however, that as soon as the question of terms can be setted these vessels will be placed on the naval list.

Money by the Million.

With $5,000 000 paid out for the St. Paul and St. Louis, as many more millions likely to go for the Paris and the New York, to say nothing of the money paid for the four Morgan Line steamers, and other recent purchase, it may be said, with certainty, that another big war appropriation will be necessary soon. At last account, a week ago, the War Department and the Navy Department had spent something like $30,000,000 of the $50,000,000 emergency fund.

Secretary Long yesterday selected names for the five steel sea-going tugs recently purchased by the government for service in connection with the defense of the ports on the Pacific and Gulf coasts. The tugs C. G. Coyle and Penwood, purchased at New Orleans and Mobile respectively, will hereafter be known as the Choctaw and Powhatan, respectively. The tugs Fearless, Vigilant, and Active, purchased on the Pacific coast, will retain their present names.

Great Activity at Norfolk.

The Norfolk Navy Yard is in a state of the greatest activity, workmen are busy by hundreds on the vessels moored in places three deep along the water front, converting them into gunboats. To the vessels already there were added the powerful ocean tugs Tecumseh and Osceola, recently acquired by the government for conversion into gunboats. Their armament will arrive in a few days. The gunboat Sioux, which will be commanded by Ensign Gherardi, who has already won laurels for bravery, is expected from New York to receive her armament.

Preparations at Brooklyn.

The fitting out of the Mosquito fleet goes on at the Brookly Navy Yard day and night. The Uncas and Wampatuck sailed for Norfolk, Va., where they will coal and afterward join the squadron in Southern waters. On board of each there are supplies and ammunition for the big warships.

For Transporting Troops.

The Secretary of War authorized Quartermaster General Luddington to invite companies operating steamship lines along the coast to submit proposals for chartering to the government their vessels for use in transporting troops, munitions of war, supplies, etc. These companies include the Old Dominion, the Plant Line, and others. As the Plant Co. runs a line of steamers to Cuba, this would seem to indicate that the government contemplates transporting troops and munitions of war to the island in the event of hostilities.

How the Militia Will Serve.

On the question of volunteers there is some misunderstanding in the public mind. Of course, in case of war, the miltia of the various States will be called upon immediately to augment the regular troops. But it is understood that the militia cannot be sent out of the country, and as tooops will undoubtedly proceed to Cuba if intervention is declared, a call for volunteers will be issued. This call will apply to soldiers of the National Guard, who may volunteer for service in the regular army and enlist for a short term of service. Certain of the militia might be called upon to act in defense of coast cities.

"In the event of the passage of the resolution reported by the Senate Foreign Relations Committee," said Gen. Miles yesterday, "the President would have authority to call into the service of the government militia to the number of about 12,000,000 men. The third section of the resolution directs and empowers the President 'to use the entire land and naval forces of the United States and to call into actual service of the United States the militia of the several States to such extent as may be necessary to carry these resolutions into effect.'"

RAISING WAR REVENUE.

Chairman Dingley at Work on a Measure Designed to Raise $100,000,000 by Taxation of "Luxuries."

WASHINGTON, April 14.—Chairman Dingley, of the Committee of Ways and Means, has begun active work on a measure (concerning which he recently had a conference with the President) designed to raise one hundred million dollars of additional revenue to be applied to the increased expenses for carrying on the war. It is understood that among the items on which taxes will be largely levied or increased, are beer, tea, coffee, tobacco, etc.

A war loan of five hundred million is also to be arranged for, immediately, it is stated. Bonds are to be offered for general subscription.

To Cure Constipation Forever.

Take Cascarets Candy Cathartic. 10c or 25c. If C. C. C. fail, druggists refund money.

STATE AUDITOR'S ANNUAL REPORT

Shows a Net Increase in Revenue From all Sources—The Secretary of State's

RECEIPTS $30,000 MORE

Than Under Previous Administrations—Some Peculiarities in Listing Real Property—Increase in Valuation of Railroad Property—The Pension List—and Other Matters of Public Interest.

RALEIGH, N. C., Jan. 1, 1898.

To His Excellency, D. L. RUSSELL.

SIR:—In accordance with legal requirement, I have the honor to submit herewith to you, and through you to the General Assembly, the annual report of the financial transactions of the State for the year ending November 30th, 1897.

Supplementary Comment.

The cash balance in the hands of the State Treasurer is shown to be $93,944 47. This report, however, credits him with two items which have not been paid and are now in litigation, and which, if not collected by the claimants, will stand as a charge against the Treasurer in favor of the State. The items referred to are warrant No. 11,678 for $4,851.40 and warrant No. 11,818 for $759 75. These warrants were drawn by the former incumbent of this office in the month of December, 1896, to cover alleged bills of cost in what are known as "The Pamlico and Cateret oyster cases." The State Treasurer declined to honor them on account in his opinion, of the non-existence of sufficiently explicit and mandatory law to authorize such expenditure of the public fund. If his position shall be sustained by the courts where the issue is now being contested, the sum total of these two items must be added to the cash balance shown by this report, and in such event the total balance will be $99,555 62.

The statement of the Educational Fund shows an excess of disbursements over receipts of $2 041 98. This condition was created by the State Board of Education in appropriating to the public schools the uninvested assets of the fund. An apportionment of nine cents per capita was thought desirable and decided upon, and to realize a sum sufficient to effect such an apportionment, it was necessary to anticipate a nominal amount of the receipts from the interest on the invested assets of the fund, which receipts, it was judged, would be realized before the return of all the warrants, distributing the amount apportioned, to the Treasury Department for payment.

In Statement 1, of part two, it will be noted that dogs are reported by some counties as subjects for ad valorem taxation. It may be proper to remark here, for future reference, that this species of personal property is not a subject of general taxation in this State. Provision is made by Section 2 502, of the Code, for voluntary dog tax, the purpose being to constitute a "tax paid" dog a subject of larceny. The tax, however, is arbitrary and specific in amount per dog, and the entire proceeds of such tax can be properly applied to the common school fund only. The irregularity appears in this report as a consequence of accepted returns from various counties found in this office by the present administration.

* * * * * *

Taxable Values.

The total aggregate taxable value of all property in the State subject to taxation was, according to the State Auditor's report of 1896, $257,437,,227.99. The total aggregate value of such property is shown, by this report, to be $259,011,508.23—a net increase of $1 574,280 24. Comparative figures of the two reports are as follows:

1896, value of real and personal property,	$ 230 861,131 00
1897, value of real and personal property,	229,854,409.00
Decrease in value 1896, value of railroad, telegraph, steamboat and canal property,	$ 1,006,722.00
1897, value of railroad, telegraph steamboat and canal property,	26,576,096.99
	29,157,099.23
Increase in value over 1896,	2,581,002.24
Net increase over 1896,	1,574,280 24

According to former reports of this Department it appears that the real and personal property of the State has been gradually decreasing in taxable value for the last five years.

The report of 1891, covering the tax returns of 1890, shows the aggregate taxable value of real and personal property to have been $242,449 891. The current report (1897) covering the tax returns of 1896, shows the aggregate taxable value of the same kind of property to be $229,854,499. The decrease in value therefore, from 1890 to 1896 is $12,595,392. At the present rate of taxation, this decrease in the taxable value of real and personal property involves a revenue loss to the State fund of $26,000, and to the public school fund of $22,000, in round numbers. As compared with the Auditor's report of 1896, covering tax returns of 1896, shows a decrease in the taxable value of real and personal property of $1,006,722.

* * * * * *

The irregularities in listing of course begin in the counties, and it may be interesting to note some illustrations as to the differences that have occurred there. In doing this, note will be taken of the returns for the last five years, viz: 1893, 1894, 1895, 1896 and 1897. For instance, one county (Alamance) returned for taxation in 1893, 234,000 acres; in 1894, 231,000 acres; in 1895, 235,000 acres; in 1896, 265,000 acres; in 1897,

(Continued on 2nd page)

THE CAUCASIAN

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BY THE CAUCASIAN PUBLISHING CO.

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☞ We earnestly ask each Subscriber to look at the label on his paper, and if the date is behind the date of this issue,

21st APRIL 1898

to send us $1.00 and get the date moved up for another year. We cannot continue subscriptions that have expired. Please attend to this at once

On Monday night resolutions passed both houses of Congress demanding that Spain at once withdraw her army and her sovereignty from the Island of Cuba and directing the President to use the army and the navy to that end; but the resolutions do not contain a recognition of independence for the Cuban Republic. Twice the Senate had voted that the Cuban Republic should be recognized and then Spain driven from the island; twice the House refused to agree to recognize the independence of the Cuban Republic. The only vital point of difference between the administration and the patriotic members of Congress who have worked and talked for Cuba's right, was the question or the Independence of the Cuban Republic, and this the Senate surrendered. The action of Congress is a triumph for the Spanish bondholders who are determined that Cuba shall be taxed to pay that enormous Spanish debt. It is a victory for the franchise-grabbers of America who are determined to gobble up the island for their own personal profit. It means that the Maine will not be avenged, and it means that jobbery and corruption will run riot on that unhappy island. It means that Cuba may be given an Egyptian taskmaster more oppressive and arduous than Spanish rule. We trust that we are wrong, but this is the way it looks.

THERE IS DANGER AHEAD.

It is well known that for twenty years the railroad monopoly in North Carolina (one of the most powerful agencies of the gold syndicate) has controlled largely the conventions of both the Democratic and the Republican parties. They have controlled not only their political conventions but have dominated their legislatures after they were elected, exercised an astonishing influence with the government, and also, it is feared, influenced to a certain extent the judiciary It gives us great pain to make this statement, but it gives us greater pain to know that it is true. The only thing that could impel us to advertise such a humiliating condition is the belief that the only way to break such an infamous influence is to expose it.

One of the most active and influential of Rothschild's agents in the State has been Col. A. B. Andrews. He has been the king bee in both Democratic and Republican councils. When Bryan was nominated he was so astonished and chagrined that he came out from under cover for the first time and boldly supported McKinley. This act of his gave great pleasure and relief to the masses of the Democratic party, for they thought that since he had come out in the open that he would no longer be able to control the leaders of the Democratic party and poison their councils. But such a hope, it seems, was ill-founded. There are to-day many signs that Col. Andrews is as actively attempting to manipulate the next Democratic State Convention as he ever has any Democratic State Convention in the past or any Republican State Convention. Not only that, but this "overseer" of the Rothschilds has grown still more ambitious, and is now conspiring to control the next State Convention of the People's party, also. He has his railroad attorneys in every quarter of the State, if not in every county. He has his pets and influential men who have been given favors in dozens of different ways. He is ready to distribute mileage books or free passes and no doubt to go to the extent of furnishing cold cash to accomplish his purpose.

Let the masses of the people be on their guard. THE CAUCASIAN is giving a timely warning. There is no danger, however, if the masses of the people will go to their primaries and elect true men as delegates to the convention. But at every township primary and every county county convention in the State there will be some agent of corporation influence standing by attempting to get himself elected a delegate. This deep laid plan is dangerous, if the people fail to go to the primaries and take charge of their party affairs; it is not dangerous and will utterly fail if the people will rise in their majesty and rebuke these monopoly agents and hirelings.

Again we say that these monopoly agents and hirelings are to-day at work in all three political parties, and if unchecked they will control all three. The time has come for North Carolina to snatch the grip of monopoly from the throat of our people and to drive the lobbyist from our legislative halls. It can be done; it must be done. The first step to do it is for the people themselves to send true representatives to their conventions.

WHICH HORN OF THE DILEMMA.

The Post of this city in a late issue boldly asserts that "no railroad in this State is earning 4 per cent. on its real value." By their own reports for last year the following were the net earnings of the three principle lines in this State:

Atlantic Coast Line, . .	$1,073,126
Seaboard Air Line, . .	713,391
Southern, ...	1,454,736
Total net earning, . .	$3,241,254

This is 4 per cent. on $81,031,325 The law requires the railroads to give in their property for taxation at its *true value*. These three railroads list and pay taxes on $21,000,000. Now either they are cheating the State out of taxes on $60,000,000 of *true value* leaving the public to pay it for them, besides the high freights and fares, or they are earning 4 per cent. on $60,000,000 of water. As the Post asserts it is not a "railroad organ" it can say which horn of the dilemna gores the railroads the most. Even the elastic pencil shovers of the railroads in their reports only return the actual cost of the above three railroads at $66,000,000. Even if that could be realized on, the "cost" embraced all sorts of extravagancies, and a large part of the roads were built when cotton ranged from 15 to 25 cents per pound and everything else was in proportion. On that basis of $66,000,000 of costs, they are earning net $600,000 over and above 4 per cent, and a reduction in salaries, lobbying expenses, newspapers, ownership, etc., would well enable them to reduce freight and passenger charges to the people $1,000,000 and yet leave them 4 per cent. on their alleged cost of $66,000,000. But on the basis (which they are entitled to) of 4 per cent. on their true value of $21,000,000 they can spare the 4 per cent. net they are now getting on $60,000,000 of water, i. e. $2,400,000, besides this would be increased full $300,000 more by cutting off $50,000 salaries, free passes and the like. In short, the New York and London bankers upon their own figures are collecting from the people of North Carolina on these three systems alone over $2,500,000 above a legal and reasonable rate of 4 per cent on the true value of their property. Yet they have just filed exceptions to a petty "cut" which the Southern says will amount to $12,000 on its road. It reports an increase of net earnings on its road in North Carolina last year of over $100,000 but it cannot abate its burdens on the pubic $12,000! It reports all the railroads it own in North Carolina bonded and stocked at $76,557 per mile and it taxes the public freights and fares high enough to earn interest and dividends there on while it pays taxes on only $7,000 per mile. When any one says that this burden is unjust and should be reduced, and that with money made so valuable (mainly by the princely campaign contributions of corporations and their owners) that cotton is reduced to five cents and corn to forty cents, freights and fares should be reduced in proportion, the newspapers and lawyers owned by the corportions shout in chorus: "Demogogue, anarchist, socialist," and that settles it—in their opinion.

LEE vs. McKINLEY.

No one thing has illustrated the disgust of the American people with the course of McKinley with reference to Cuba more than the great popular demonstration of approval given General Fitzhugh Lee. As is well known, General Lee is a Cleveland goldbug, and no doubt would have supported either Palmer or Buckner or McKinley himself if he had been in the United States in the last campaign. Politically, General Lee with all of the prestige of his family name and his military record could not have been elected to any office in Virginia, because the people of that State are unqualifiedly for silver and financial reform. But the people of his own State and the people of the whole South, though they have not the least patience with General Lee's financial views have risen up as one man to applaud his brave, patriotic and heroic stand at Havana. They have done this, first: To express their approval where approbation was deserved; and second, and above all to express their condemnation of McKinley's vacillating and humiliating policy, in such marked contrast to General Lee's course.

"A WISE MOVE."

The Philadelphia Item, the largest daily newspaper in Philadelphia (with a circulation of 300,000 daily) has the following significant editorial in its issue of March 20th on railroad ownership:

"Switzerland, while one of the smallest countries in the world, is at the same time one of the most progressive. In no country, in Europe at least, are the rights and privileges of the people as individuals, so securely guarded as in the cantons of that small and intensely democratic republic.

Some time ago a measure passed the Swiss parliament providing for the purchase of the railroads in the country, but under the laws of the State the question was submitted to the people for their approval. This was through the referendum about which so much has been said in advocacy of its adoption in the United States. The people of Switzerland gave their approval to the measure and it is to be immediately carried into effect by the government.

Switzerland has 2,160 miles of railroad within its borders, which is a little over thirteen miles per 100 square miles of territory and something over seven miles per 10,000 population. In this country we have a little less than six miles of road for each 100 square miles of territory and about 26 miles for each 10,000 inhabitants. * * * The plan of management is that the roads will be directed by a department of the State as the postal service and the telegraphs are now directed. Since the roads of Switzerland have been profitable, the purchase is a wise movement on the part of the country."

The same issue of the Item also contains a strong editorial in favor of Direct Legislation through the Initiative and Referendum. It was by a Referendum vote that the people of Switzerland resolved to buy the railway highways and use them at cost as a public function. We make the following extracts from the editorial:

"The people are tired of sham reforms. The masses are honest, patriotic and law-abiding, but they have lost faith in "green goods" reform. Our citizens are fully conscious that corruption permeates almost every department of our Government, national, State and municipal.

They desire and intend to have reform, but it must be a genuine reform, and not the make-believe article which under various deceptive guises has been palmed off upon them time and time again.

Direct legislation, by the people, will here, as in the Republic of Switzerland, sweep away lobbies and combines of scheming, corrupting, political tricksters.

* * *

The Item favors everything American; it, therefore, favors direct legislation, and would suggest that one of the first municipal issues should be the abolition of the Building Commission, which so autocratically bleeds our tax payers of millions of dollars to be expended in crazy patch-work construction upon our never-to-be-finished Public Buildings.

There has not been a day during the past twenty years in which our voters would not have abolished the Building Commission, with its imperial unAmerican powers, but the people have been powerless.

Under direct legislation the people will have power. They will use, and not abuse it."

IS THIS SPAIN'S TRUCE?

Shocking Outrage Committed by General Moroto on Sunday—He Imprisons Pacificos Whom Blanco Had Released, Shoots one of Them, Assaults a Fourteen-Year old Girl, Keeps her With Him, and Boasts of it in his Official Report.

N. Y. Sun 12th]

In the long list of crimes committed by the Spanish army in Cuba, it will be hard to find anything more revolting than Gen. Morote's deeds at Guira de Melena, Havana province.

Gen. Morote is one of the most bloodthirsty Spanish commanders who came to this island with General Weyler. He was one of Weyler's favorites, and was equalled in cruelty only by General Molina and by Weyler himself. Morote has been kept in the field by General Blanco, as Molina and all other Weyler's favorites have been, apparently to prove how mendacious are the orders and decrees of the present captain general in behalf of more humane and civilized methods of warfare.

Yesterday Morote, with the battalion of San Quintin, met an insurgent band, and in spite of the armistice proclamation, both sides engaged in lively fighting. The insurgents numbered only 150 men and the Spaniards 1;200, including a guorilla force but the patriots held strong positions behind impregnable trenches.

After an engagement of two hours Morote retired with his forces one mile west to Guira de Melena, where he found in three miserable huts a poor family of country people. These harmless creatures having confidence in Blanco's decree abolishing concentration, did not flee from the Spanish troops. The family was composed of three women, a man who was a pacifico, and six children. Gen. Morote asked them if there was no more families around. They answered that another family was living nearby in a large cave called the Camacho cavern.

Gen. Morote sent some soldiers to the cave and they brought back a girl fourteen years old name Aurora Mendoza and three children.

Gen. Morote assaulted the girl, shot the pacifico, and sent the other women and children as prisoners of war to Guira de Melena. The barbarity of the Spanish soldier is shown by the fact that Morote does not conceal these awful details in his official report. These are his words:

"The girl is beautiful, and a desirable companion for a Spanish officer in these trying times of war in the manigua and of American charity."

This terrible incident of Spanish war in Cuba is absolutely true. It comes to The Sun's correspondent from the same trustworthy source that in 1896 and 1897 exposed the blackest crimes of General Weyler, all of which were officially confirmed later.

BRYAN AND CUBA.

Great Gathering in Boston to Hear to Free Silver Champion.

BOSTON, April 16.—Fifteen thousand persons crowded in Mechanics Hall to-night to hear William Jennings Bryan discuss the question of bimetallism. Mr. Bryan was cheered to the echo when he was introduced. He read a bulletin which had just been banded him by an Associated Press representative, announcing the passage of the Turpie Cuban recognition resolution by the Senate. This announcement caused the wildest enthusiasm and as Mr. Bryan waved a silken Cuban flag which had been thrown to him, men and women all over the hall cheered wildly.

DISTURBANCE IN MALAGA.

The U. S. Consulate Mobbed and the Arms of the United States Dragged in the Dirt.

MALAGA, SPAIN, April 16.—There was a serious disturbance here to-day, resulting in an attack upon the United States consulate. The demonstration began with the parading of small crowds through the streets, shouting patriotic cries. But a mob eventually gathered and attacked the United States consulate. Stones were thrown and one of the leaders procured a ladder, tore down the shield having upon it the coat of arms of the United States and dragged it along the street. The perfect was summoned and he addressed the people, begging them to disperse, which to some degree restored order. Afterwards the streets were patrolled by gndarmes. As this dispatch is sent the excitement continues.

ALASKAN RELIEF NOT WANTED.

When Expedition Arrived at Dyea Most of the Population Had Departed.

DETROIT, April 17.—Stanley W. Turner, of the government Alaskan relief expedition, who has returned to this city, said to-day that when the expedition arrived at Dyea they found two-thirds of the population gone elsewhere, and, accordingly, the expedition disbanded, turning over the supplies to the army post there. He said: "I expect the world will be surprised when it knows the amount of gold that will be brought out of the Klondyke this year. In my opinion, the first and second shipments that will come away around at St Michael's will aggregate from $6,000,000 to $30,000,000."

Mr. Turner believes the government appropriation of $200,000 for relieving the Klondyke miners has hardly been warranted by the results accomplished, as relief so far has been extended to no one in Alaska.

ALWAYS KEEP ON HAND

Pain-Killer

THERE IS NO KIND OF PAIN OR ACHE, INTERNAL OR EXTERNAL, THAT PAIN-KILLER WILL NOT RELIEVE.

LOOK OUT FOR IMITATIONS AND SUBSTITUTES. THE GENUINE BOTTLE BEARS THE NAME,

PERRY DAVIS & SON.

COMPROMISE IS REACHED.

After a Long Conference of the Senate and House Congress Adopts

THE SENATE RESOLUTIONS

With the Turpie Amendment Eliminated.

WAR POWER GIVEN PRESIDENT.

Many Roll-calls and a Long Struggle Over the Words Which Declares That the Cuban People are Independent.—Democrats and Populists Stand out to the Last for Recognition, Although There Was Perfect Unanimity on the Question of Intervention.

Special to THE CAUCASIAN.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 18, 1898.—The past week has been one of the most eventful periods in our recent history, and in the long years of the future will be regarded as most memorable and noteworthy. Congress has had under consideration resolutions respecting the situation in Cuba; one branch—the House—in the early part of the week, after only forty minutes debate, passed, by an overwhelming vote a resolution empowering the President to intervene in order to stop the war in Cuba—Intervention alone is not satisfactory to the people of this country. They want the Spanish flag driven in disgrace from the Island, since the Maine was destroyed by Spanish treachery; and if the writer is capable of judging the sentiment of the country they will demand absolote independence of Cuba and the recognition of the Cuban Republic.

It is maintained by the friends of Cuba that intervention alone to stop the war would likewise work a great injury to the insurgents, who would be stopped by our government from fighting for their independence. But the House, in obedience to the wishes of the administration, passed resolutions for intervention, giving the President the sole power of bringing about a peaceful solution of the matter. From reports that are rife here, there are suspicions that the President is being controlled by the money power in his conduct of the affair and many independent men in Congress will not abdicate their rights and prerogatives in dealing with the question; they will not leave the matter solely in the President's hands.

This fact has been clearly demonstrated by the action of the Senate.

The Foreign Relations Committee of that body, after a very graphic and able review of the whole question—involving, of course, consideration of the report of the Maine Inquiry Board, presented to the Senate a resolution for intervention in Cuba—a resolution that differed somewhat from the House resolution, though it did not go far enough. There was a minority report favoring a resolution, introduced by Senator Turpie, for complete independence of Cuba, and recognition of the Cuban Republic.

Gen. Foraker was the only Republican on the committee who favored and supported the minority report. In a most able speech he maintained that conditions justified this country in declaring for the independence of Cuba and the recognition of the republic.

During the whole week this great and momentous question was discussed most ably by many of the distinguished Senators—in fact, never before has there been such profound interest manifest—for every hour brings this country nearer to war with Spain.

Many of the most conservative men in both branches of Congress favor an immediate declaration of war, and have boldly said so. There is no other solution, with honor, of this question, unless Spain shall back down and agree to such terms as the United States would dictate. Spain, as a nation, is proud, haughty and insolent—and she may not yield—therefore, it does not seem possible that war can be averted.

The Senate, in this great crisis has patriotically and manufully upheld the honor and dignity of the nation, and stands ready to shoulder the responsibility of teaching a lesson to Spain for her diabolical and treacherous deed in blowing up the Maine.

After long and deliberate discussion of every phase of the Cuban question the Senate, on Saturday night, by a vote of 51 to 37 passed the Turpie resolution for recognition of Cuban independence.

There were, of course, many amendments offered by the opposition—but the victory for Cuban independence and American honor was complete—in fact the admistration adherents and and supporters were defeated at every point. When the final vote came the Cuban supporters won by a vote of 67 to 21. However, an analysis of the vote shows that many who were against the recognition of the Cuban Republic voted for it after they saw that they were defeated, and in this connection it is proper to say that the Populists and silver Republicans in the Senate voted solidly every time for Cuba, while both of the old parties were divided on the question, so the true, patriotic sentiment of the country was represented and reflected by the votes of the Populists and silver Republicans.

The resolution that passed the Senate, on the final vote, declares that the people of the Island of Cuba are and of right ought to be free and independent, and that the government of the United States hereby recognize the Republic of Cuba; and that it is the duty of the United States to demand that Spain relinquish her authority AT ONCE in Cuba, and the withdrawal of her army and navy from Cuba; and that the President is directed to use the army and navy to enforce the demand of Congress. The resolutions disclaim any intention of exercising any jurisdiction over the island only in so far as to secure liberty and restore peace to the insurgent patriots, on the Turpie amendment for the recognition of independence and also the Cuban Republic.

The vote, of 51 to 37, was as follows:

Yeas—Allen, Bacon, Baker, Berry, Butler, Cannon, Chandler, Chilton, Clay, Cockrell, Daniel, Foraker, Gallinger, Harris, Heitfeld, Jones of Arkansas, Jones of Nevada, Kenny, Kyle, Lindsay, McEnery, McLaurin, Mallory, Mantle, Martin, Mason, Mills, Mitchell, Money, Murphy, Nelson, Pasco, Penrose, Perkins, Pettigrew, Pettus, Quay, Rawlins, Roach, Smith, Stewart, Teller, Thurston, Tillman, Turley, Turner, Turpie, Vest, White and Wilson—51.

Nays—Aldrich, Allison, Burrows, Caffery, Carter, Clark, Cullom, Davis, Deboe, Elkins, Fairbanks, Faulkner, Frye, Gear, Gorman, Gray, Hale, Hanna, Hansbrough, Hawley, Hoar, Lodge, McBride, McMillan, Morgan, Morrill, Platt of Connecticut, Platt, of New York, Pritchard, Proctor, Sewell, Shoup, Spooner, Warren, Wellington, Wetmore and Wolcott.—37.

On the resolutions, as above recited, with the Teller amendment, that this country will not exercise control or jurisdiction over the Island of Cuba only to secure liberty and an independent government therein the vote was as follows:

Yeas—Allen, Bacon, Baker, Bate, Berry, Butler, Cannon, Carter, Chandler, Chilton, Clark, Clay, Cockrell, Cullen, Daniel, Davis, Deboe, Faulkner, Foraker, Frye, Gallinger, Gear, German, Gray, Hansbrough, Harris, Heitfeld, Jones (Arkansas), Jones (Nebraska), Kenney, Kyle, Lodge, Lindsey, McEnery, McLaurin, Mallory, Mantle, Martin, Mason, Mills, Mitchell, Money, Morgan, Murphy, Nelson, Pasco, Penrose, Perkins, Pettigrew, Pettus, Proctor, Quay, Rawlins, Roach, Shoup, Smith, Stewart, Teller, Thurston, Tillman, Turley, Turner, Turpie, Vest, Warren, Wilson and Wolcott—67.

Nays—Aldrich, Allison, Burrows, Caffery, Elkins, Fairbanks, Hale, Hanna, Hawley, Hoar, McBride, McMillan, Morrill, Platt (Connecticut), Platt (New York), Pritchard, Sewell, Spooner, Wellington, Wetmore, White—21.

There is now a radical difference between the House and Senate resolutions, and the House will have to meet the situation, and take the consequences—if they fail to concur in the Senate resolution.

Special Cor. to THE CAUCASIAN.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 18.—This morning (Monday) the House took up the Senate resolution which recognized the independence of the Cuban Republic and declared for armed intervention to drive Spain from Cuban soil. Mr. Dingley, representing the Administration, made a motion to amend the Senate resolution by striking out the recognition of the Cuban Republic. The motion was carried by twenty-three majority, thirteen Republicans voting with the Democrats, Pepulists and silver Republicans in the negative. The resolutions thus amended were promptly sent over to the Senate. At once the Senate took a vote, and by fourteen majority (the same majority with which the Senate passed the resolutions on Saturday night) refused to concur in the House amendment, and sent the original resolution back to the House. Again Mr. Dingley, representing the administration, moved to strike out the recognition of the Cuban Republic. This time the motion carried by only seventeen majority. The House immediately sent the amended resolutions back to the Senate, and asked for a committee of conference on the disagreeing vote. At 6:30 o'clock the Senate appointed a conference committee from the House, and both Houses took a recess until 8 p. m. Promptly at 8 the conference committee reported a disagreement, both sides insisting on their respective positions. Mr. Cockrell then moved that the Senate insist on its resolutions which was carried by a vive voce vote. Then by a vote of 40 to 39 the Senate refused to ask a further conference with the House, and at 9:15 (at this writing) took a recess of an hour to await the action of the House.

Upon re-assembling after its recess the Senate granted the request from the House for a further conference on the disagreeing vote. After a conference of nearly three hours the Senate conferees agreed to recede from the proposition to recognize the republic of Cuba, satisfying themselves with the mere declaration that the people of the island "are and of right ought to be free." The conference report was passed in the Senate by a vote of 42 to 35, the opposition coming from the Democrats, the Populists and silver Republicans who were anxious to grant recognition to the republic of Cuba The vote in the House upon the adoption of the report was 310 for to 6 against. The final vote was taken in the Senate at 1:50 a. m., and in the House at 2:45 a. m., Tuesday.

Now Build Up with

Now is the time that every one should take a spring tonic to strengthen the system and prepare for the extra demands of Nature. Every spring the system is thoroughly overhauled—there is a general house-cleaning going on within. The impurities that have been accumulating for a year must be gotten rid of, and the system renovated and prepared for the siege of summer. Unless Nature is assisted in this task, the strain on the system is too severe, and a breakdown is the result. Some people neglect to supply this assistance, and as a result they are overcome by an enervating, depressed feeling, their energies relax, appetite fails, and they are totally disabled for a season. Everybody just now needs a tonic, and Swift's Specific

S.S.S. For The Blood

is logically the best tonic on the market. The general health needs building up, hence a tonic is needed that is entirely harmless. S. S. S. is purely vegetable, and is the only blood remedy that is guaranteed to contain no potash, mercury, or other harmful mineral ingredient. It is Nature's remedy, being made from roots and herbs gathered from Nature's great storehouse. It thoroughly cleanses the blood of all impurities, tones up the general health, renews the appetite and imparts new life and vigor to the entire system. Dangerous typhoid fever and other prevalent summer diseases seldom attack a person whose system is thoroughly cleansed and toned up with S. S. S. in the spring. Get S. S. S. and be prepared. Sold by all druggists.

Swift's Specific

FROM FOOT TO KNEE

Ohio Woman Suffered Great Agony From a Terrible Sore—Her Story of the Case, and Her Cure.

"For many years I was afflicted with a milk leg, and a few years ago it broke out in a sore and spread from my foot to my knee. I suffered great agony. It would burn and itch all the time and discharge a great deal. My health was good with the exception of this sore. I tried a great many kinds of salve, but some would irritate the sore so that I could hardly stand the pain. I could not go near the fire without suffering intensely. Some one sent me papers containing testimonials of cures by Hood's Sarsaparilla, and I told my husband I would like to try this medicine. He got me a bottle and I found it helped me. I kept on taking it until my limb was completely healed. I cannot praise Hood's Sarsaparilla enough for the great benefit it has been to me. It cleanses the blood of all impurities and leaves it rich and pure." MRS. ANNA E. EAKEN, Whittlesey, Ohio.

You can buy Hood's Sarsaparilla of all druggists. Be sure to get only Hood's.

Hood's Pills are the favorite family cathartic. Price 25c.

BRIEF WAR NOTES.

The American line steamer St. Paul chartered by the United States government for service as an auxiliary cruiser, arrived at New York yesterday.

The War Department has made an allotment of $25,000 for the complete equipment of an army hospital at Key West, Fla.

General Miles says that the movement of troops to the South will not begin until Monday morning at the earliest.

A report is current at St. Thomas that five warships passed the island Friday to the northward. They are said to have been going in a westerly direction.

General Wilson, chief of engineers, has been given an allotment of $65,000 from the emergency fund for establishing temporary batteries on the coast of Georgia, Florida and Texas.

The President has decided not to allow Spain to get any coal or provision for warships here. Entrance papers will be refused ships of any nation carrying contraband of war to Spanish ports.

The "Flying Squadron," commanded by Commodore Schley, is composed of the battleships Massachusetts and Texas, and the armed cruisers Brooklyn, Columbia and Minneapolis. They are all crack ships. The Massachusetts is said to be most formidable battleship afloat, and the Columbia the fleetest cruiser.

MOVING TO CUBA.

Almost the Entire United States Army on the Way.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 18.—The army of occupation for Cuba moves today. The contracts for the transportation of troops are being given out. Before this evening a large part of the army will be moved. The crack cavalry regiment of the army, namely sixth, stationed at Fort Myer, Va., it is just announced will be on the march this evening. The regiment will pass through this city. Gen. Miles starts south no later than Wednesday. The camps at Mobile, Tampa and New Orleans will be on the outskirts of these cities.

LEAVING AMERICA.

The Spaniards Going Back to Their Mother Country.

NEW YORK, April, 18.—All arrangements have been made by the Spanish legation to return to Spanish colony at New York to Spain. A vessel has been chartered and leaves Wednesday. The same applies to Boston and other points,

400,000 Volunteers Will be Called for by This Country.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 18.—Representative Hull, of Iowa, chairman of the House committee on military affairs, visited the President this morning. He submitted to him the final drafts of the bill to re-organize the regular army on a war footing, and a bill authorizing the President to call for volunteers to the maximum number 400,000. The President approves the measures and they will be introduced in Congress in a day or two.

No Intervention.

From the Boston Advertiser.]

Once for all, the people of this country may as well make up their minds that there will be no intervention of a foreign power or of foreign powers to prevent our putting an end to Spain's barbarism in Cuba by securing the independence of the people of that island. There is absolutely no rational ground upon which any such intervention could take place—there are abundant and conclusive reasons why it is an impossibility.

Russian Rails by a Baltimore Firm.

BALTIMORE, April 17.—The Mayland Steel Company announces that it has received a contract from the Russian government to make rails for the Transsiberian Railroad. The order will involve an expenditure of several million dollars. Work upon the order will be begun at once.

SYRUP of FIGS

ONE ENJOYS

Both the method and results when Syrup of Figs is taken; it is pleasant and refreshing to the taste, and acts gently yet promptly on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, cleanses the system effectually, dispels colds, headaches and fevers and cures habitual constipation. Syrup of Figs is the only remedy of its kind ever produced, pleasing to the taste and acceptable to the stomach, prompt in its action and truly beneficial in its effects, prepared only from the most healthy and agreeable substances, its many excellent qualities commend it to all and have made it the most popular remedy known.

Syrup of Figs is for sale in 50 cent bottles by all leading druggists. Any reliable druggist who may not have it on hand will procure it promptly for any one who wishes to try it. Do not accept any substitute.

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
LOUISVILLE, KY. NEW YORK, N.Y.

State Auditor's Annual Report.

(Continued from 1st page.)

262,500 acres, thus showing a difference between one year and another, during the past five years, of 34,000 acres in that county.

Similar instances could be cited from nearly every county, but these will serve to illustrate the fact that something in the system of listing needs looking after. Only one county (Tyrrell) in the State during the past five years has returned a uniform number of acres of land for taxation every year.

If such irregularities as are here pointed out can occur under the existing system with property which is always visible and stationary, and with records that ought to make it easy to account for any change involving a decrease or increase, is it not reasonable to suppose that much greater irregularities can occur and will occur in connection with property that is not visible—such property as franchises, stocks, mortgages, notes, money and other personal property.

* * *

A partial remedy for such discrepancies in returns as are above indicated rests with the Board of County Commissioners of each county. The board is empowered and required by law to select list-takers each year whose duty it is to return an abstract of the property in certain territory for taxation. If the various county boards could summon the courage and acquire the determination to select competent men for this duty, immense benefit would accrue to both county and State. The selection of competent men involves compensation for effective effort. It is not a very usual thing to see men capable of doing good and thorough work rendering their services for merely nominal recommpense. Public service should always be procured with due regard for economy, but such economy only as can command efficient public service. Such efficiency as is necessary to so important a work as list-taking can seldom be commanded for a "public salary" of one or two dollars per day. Patriotism does not necessarily extend to an exclusive rendition of the best service, in public business, for any length of time for a poor renumeration.

Comparative Observations.

The receipts of the public fund for the year ending November 30th, 1896, were $1,259 458.40. The receipts for the year ending November 30th, 1897, were $1,292 547.67—an increase over 1896 of $33,089 27.

The disbursements for the year 1896 were $1,244,917.57. The disbursements for 1897 were $1 303, 904 11—an increase over 1896 of $58,-986 54. The fact that the expenses of a session of the General Assembly are including the disbursements for 1897 accounts for the increased expenditure.

The revenue receipts from real and personal property were $2 181 03 less in 1897 than in 1896; but the revenue derived under schedules "B" and "C," known as privilege taxes, for 1897, exceed the receipts of 1896, from the same sources, by $17,377,72.

The most notable increase of revenue from any one source for 1897 over the previous year, is in the returns of collections made by the Secretary of State. The excess of receipts through that department, over 1896, amounts to $30,739 83.

The revenue from railroad property exceeds the receipts of 1896 by $5,030,43.

A change in the license tax schedule on piano and organ dealers by the General Assembly of 1897 has caused a loss of $1,300.00 from that source. The receipts in 1896 were $1,750.00; in 1897, $450.00.

There is an increase of $1,607.05 from telegraph and telephone companies, the tax being two per cent on gross receipts.

The increase of revenue from tax on incomes is $730 02. The gross amount of incomes returned for taxation for 1896 is $630,624. The gross amount of incomes returned for the previous year was $550,893.

Circuses and menageries yielded for the year 1897 an increase of $1,366.50 over 1896.

The receipts from "merchants' purchase tax," shows an increase of $2 822 54.

There is an increase of $1,505.00 from lawyers, physicians and dentists over the previous year.

White polls increase from 171,915 to 172,281, while colored polls show the small increase between 65 697 and 65,740.

During the year 1897 a very large number of applications for pensions were filed in this department. It must be said that the general presentations made in these applications are of such a character as to make it difficult, in most cases, to satisfactorily determine whether the applicant is legally entitled to such pension as the State can pay or not. There is no rashness in asserting that there are those now on the State pension roll, who are neither morally nor legally entitled to the aid they are receiving from the State, and it may be reasonably supposed that there are those who have applied for pensions, not on the roll, on account of some defect in the applications as filed, who richly deserve all that the State can offer them.

There was a net increase of 38 pensioners during the year 1897. Full particulars of the pension list are given in Statement J, pages 206-208.

The State pension roll for 1897 shows the number of pensioners of each class to be as follows:

Special (Act 1883)	37
First Class	123
Second Class	246
Third Class	363
Fourth Class	1,910
Widows	2,741
Total	5,420

* * * * * *

For any measure of success which may attach to this department for the past year, credit is more largely due to Mr. John A. Sims, the painstaking and efficient chief clerk, than to any other.

The grateful acknowledgments of this department are extended to many county officers for their generous co-operation in facilitating its work. In almost every instance in which suggestions have been offered and information asked, there have been effective attention and prompt reply. This co-operation is especially credited with the increase of public revenue from Schedules "B" and "C" heretofore referred to.

And now I desire to express to you, Governor, my cordial thanks and unreserved appreciation for the courtesy always shown me, and for the invaluable assistance readily given at all times when such assistance was asked of you in connection with the discharge of the duties of this office.

Corn

responds readily to proper fertilization.

Larger crops, fuller ears and larger grain are sure to result from a liberal use of fertilizers containing at least 7% actual

Potash

Our books are free to farmers.

GERMAN KALI WORKS,
93 Nassau St., New York.

A NEW FUSION.

Have Dr. Ramsey and Dr. Caldwell Fused to Prevent Co-operation?

Charlotte Observer.]

Dr. Joyful Laughter Ramsey, the editor of the Progressive Farmer, goes far, with his outspoken truthfulness, his almost brutal frankness, to bring down the average of treachery, uncandor and evasiveness of the Populist leadership. Thus he was quoted by our Raleigh correspondent, a few days ago, as saying when asked for his opinion of the new Populist movement for fusion with the Democrats: "It was to fool the Democrats, of course, and I believe they will bite at the bait." Whatever else may be said of him, Dr. Ramsey is nothing of a liar and he is too honest to evade a direct question. He has told the exact truth about the purpose of this offer of fusion; it is "to fool the Democrats." Whether he is correct in his conclusion that they will "bite" time will tell. They will not if Solomon had human beings in mind when he said, "Surely in vain the net is spread in the sight of any bird." Dr. Ramsey has put them on notice.

Democratic Executive Committee.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 13.—The Democratic Congressional Committee to-day announced the appointment of the following Executive Committee:

Senators—James K. Jones, of Arkansas; Charles J. Faulkner, of West Virginia; John L. Mitchell, of Wisconsin; Joseph L. Rawlins, of Utah.

Representatives—Levin I Handy, of Delaware; John W. Maddox, of Georgia; Charles K. Wheeler, of Kentucky; Adolph Meyer, of Louisiana; Ferd D. Brucker, of Michigan; Robert N. Bodine, of Missouri; John J. Lentz, of Ohio; W. A. Jones, of Virginia, and Delegate Marcus A. Smith, of Arizona.

The following were appointed on the committee on Literary and Campaign Book:

Representatives—Thomas G. McRae, of Arkansas; John G. Maguire, of California, and James D. Richardson, of Tennessee.

HOW TO FIND OUT.

Fill a bottle or common glass with urine and let it stand twenty-four hours; a sediment or settling indicates an unhealthy condition of the kidneys. When urine stains linen it is evidence of kidney trouble. Too frequent desire to urinate or pain in the back, is also convincing proof that the kidneys and bladder are out of order.

WHAT TO DO

There is comfort in the knowledge so often expressed, that Dr. Kilmer's Swamp Root, the great kidney remedy, fulfils every wish in relieving pain in the back, kidneys, liver, bladder and every part of the urinary passages. It corrects inability to hold urine and scalding pain in passing it, or bad effects following use of liquor, wine or beer, and overcomes that unpleasant necessity of being compelled to get up many times during the night to urinate. The mild and the extraordinary effect of Swamp Root is soon realized. It stands the highest for its wonderful cures of the most distressing cases. If you need a medicine you should have the best. Sold by druggists, price fifty cents and one dollar. You may have a sample bottle and pamphlet both sent free by mail upon receipt of three two-cent stamps to cover cost of postage on the bottle. Mention THE CAUCASIAN and send your address to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y. The proprietors of this paper guarantee the genuineness of this offer.

THE CAUCASIAN.

Raleigh, N. C., April 21, 1898

Governor Russell appointed C. H. Johnson, of Sampson county, a director of the Central Hospital for the Insane here, vice J. Rowan Rogers, who resigned. Mr. Johnson is a member of the General Assembly from Sampson.

The Executive Committee of the Insane Asylum met Wednesday night. Dr. James McKee, who succeeded John R. Smith as a director of the board, also succeeded Mr. Smith as a member of the Executive Committee. Dr. McKee was elected chairman of the committee.

Mr. C. H. Norton who on May 2d, 1896 was run into by a Southern train and seriously injured at Durham while trying to cross the railroad tracks has been awarded $20,000 damages. The Southern appealed from the decision of the lower court but last week the Supreme court sustained the verdict and now the Southern will have to pay the damages.

Chief of Police Norwood has received from Chief of Police B. F. Howard, of Richmond, a letter notifying the authorities here that Mayor R. M. Taylor, of Richmond, has offered a reward of $100 for the capture of either or both of the young negroes who murdered Policeman R. D. Austin on Monday morning of this week. Both are supposed to be from North Carolina.

Competitive Examintion for West Point.

There will be held in the city of Raleigh in the Agricultural building on the 18th of May next at 2 oclock p m. a competition examination for the selection of a cadet at the Military Academy at West Point. This examination is free to all the young men of the 4th district.

W. F. Strowd, M. C.

Attention! Edgecombe Populist.

You will have your primaries on Saturday, May 7th, and the County convention will be held Saturday, May 14th, at 12. m.

W. E. Fountain, Chairman.

Notice.

Asheville, N. C., April 16th

The time for the Annual meeting of the Board of Medical Examiners the of State of North Carolina, has been changed from May 2-6 to April 28, 29, 30, and May 2nd and 3rd, 1898. The board will meet at Charlotte.

H. B. Weaver, M. D., Secretary.

Wayne County Populists.

Walter, N. C., Apr. 15, 1897.

The Populists of Wayne County will hold their primaries at their respective voting places on Saturday the 7th of May. County Convention will meet in Goldsboro at 12 m. Saturday, May 14th, to select delegates to the State Convention Raleigh, May 17th, 5 o'clock P. M.

J. H. Caldwell,
Char. P. P. Ex Com. Wayne Co.

Meeting of County Alliance.

Last Thursday the regular quarterly meeting of the Farmers' Alliance for Wake county met in the court house. President W. B. Upchurch presided, and L. N. Rains acted as secretary.

The sessions was consumed largely in disposing of routine business and hearing reports from various sub-alliances in the county. Wake has 22 sub-alliances. The strength of the order in good standing in this country is 300.

The executive committee, which is composed of J. J. Rogers, Emery and Bagwell, reported in favor of holding a picnic at the A. and M. College on the second Thursday in August and this was agreed to unanimously.

$100 Reward $100.

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers, that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials.

Address, F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggist. 75c.
Hall's Family Pills are the best.

CALL FOR VOLUNTEERS.

The President Wants 80,000 Men and Has Issued Orders to Draw up a Formal Call.

Washington, April 19.—The President this afternoon directed a call to be drawn for 80,000 volunteer troops to serve for nine months or until the end of the war. Details of the plan for enlisting 80,000 volunteers for service in Cuba have not yet been arranged, but the men will probably be taken from the ranks of the National Guard of the various States, each supplying its portion according to population.

It is now the idea of the Secretary of war and other administration officers that will be necssary to land troops immediately in Cuba when hostilities begin, whether Havana or some other port is first bombarded.

As soon as Secretary Alger can arrange the details of the plan for raising volunteers, the President will probably send a message to Congress asking for the necessary authority for issuing the call.

The Dangers of Spring

Which arise from impurities in the blood and a depleted condition of this vital fluid may be entirely averted by Hood's Sarsaparilla. This great medicine cures all spring humors, boils, eruptions and sores, and by enriching and vitalizing the blood, it overcomes that tired feeling and gives vitality and vigor.

Hoods Pills cure nausea, sick headache, biliousness and all liver ills. Price 25 cents.

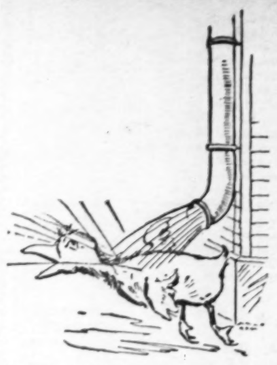
STATE NEWS.

The safe in the Mursereesboro postoffice was blown open with dynamite or some other explosive last Thursday night about $250 in stamps and money carried off.

On Monday night a house between Springhope and Nashville, belonging to Capt. J. W. Hinton, and occupied by the widow Batchelor, was burned with all its contents. Loss about $1,000. No insurance.—Rocky Mount Argonaut.

Two serious fires occurred in lower Nash during the past week. On Tuesday night the house of Mr. K. W. Ballentine, at Dry Wells, near the Wake county line, was burned to the ground, with all its contents; also his smoke house and other outhouses. Loss about $3,000; insurance $1,000.—Rocky Mount Argonaut.

At Augusta, Ga. Saturday night, fire destroyed about two thousand bales of cotton, the property of J. H. Sloan. Loss about $65,000.



Under the Weather.

That is the common Spring complaint. You feel "logy," dull. Your appetite is poor. Nothing tastes good. You don't sleep well. Work drags. You cross every bridge before you come to it. There's lots of people have felt like you until they toned up the system by taking the great spring remedy

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

It's been curing such cases for 50 years. Try it yourself.

Send for the "Curebook." 100 pages free.
J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass.

A WAR REVENUE BILL

Tea, Coffee, Telegrams, Proprietary and Patent Medicines, Including Bottle Waters, Tobacco, Beer, Snuff Cigars and Cigarettes Will be Placed on the List of Tribute Paying Articles.

Washington, April 16.—The Republican members of the Ways and Means Committee of the House have practically prepared the revenue measure which will be passed to raise revenue sufficient to carry on the war. The members propose that the present generation shall bear the burdens of war, and proceeding upon that theory they have prepared a bill that will raise between $100,000,000 or $120,000,000 additional revenue per annum.

Beer and Tobacco.

The bill will provide for an additional tax of $1 per barrel upon beer. On manufactured tobacco and snuff the internal revenue tax will be increased from six to twelve cents. The increase on cigars and cigarettes has not been absolutely fixed, but it probably will be $1 on all classes. The proposition which the Senate placed on the tariff bill, but which went out in conference, to tax all stocks and transfers of corporations, is embodied in the measure, together with practically all the scheme of internal revenue tax of 1898, which includes a stamp tax on all checks, drafts and all instruments of business (mortgages, loans and bonds), a tax on patent and proprietory medicines, and a tax on telegraph messages and express packages is also incorporated in the bill. This scheme of taxation is estimated to raise $35,000,000.

Patent Medicines.

The tax on proprietary and patent medicines will be two cents on packages or bottles retailing at 25 cents and under and four cents on those retailing above that price. The tax on telegrams will be one cent on all messages which cost 25 cents or less and two cents on all above twenty-five cents. A duty of ten cents per pound is placed upon tea and three cents per pound upon coffee.

Bottled waters are to be rated similar to patent medicines.

For the pressing needs of the government the Secretary of the Treasury is given the general power to issue certificates of indebtness payable in one year and to bear not to exceed three per cent. interest. The Secretary is also authorized to borrow on behalf of the government, and open by subscription a loan of $500,000,000. This loan is to be placed through the postoffices of the country, the sub-treasuries and government depositories in low rate bonds, which are to be sold at par. They are to bear three per cent. interest and to be redeemable after five years at the option of the government, and to be due in twenty years. The principal and interest are to be payable in coin.

ULTIMATUM TO SPAIN.

Must Get out of Cuba or Fight—Twenty-Four Hours Given her to Decide.

Washington, April 19.—President McKinley will tomorrow send his long deferred ultimatum to Spain. He will immediately afterwards notify Congress that he has signed the resolutions. Hostilities will commence before the close of the week unless Spain complies with the terms of the ultimatum.

Spain will be given about sixty hours within which to comply with our demands. Two sessions of the Cabinet were held today—one at 11 o'clock and a special session at 3:30. Assistant Secretary of State Day attended the second meeting and read to the Cabinet the draft of a note to Spain, which he had prepared. The note was ready for transmittal today, but the President felt there was no occasion for undue haste, and decided to defer final action until tomorrow.

It is stated by those who speak for the President, that he is not delaying action until to-morrow simply for the safety of delay, but rather because he thinks that the importance of the cause and the dignity of his high office require the action of this government to be of the most deliberate character. He has it in mind however, that the Spanish Cortes will meet tomorrow, and it is for the Cortes to say whether Cuba shall be independent of Spanish sovereignty.

The President will base his ultimatum entirely upon the resolutions passed by Congress. The text of the resolution was cabled to Minister Woodford this morning, and of course, is unofficially known to the Spanish government. It is thought, therefore, that Spain's reply will be promptly forthcoming, as there is no occasion for her to seek delay, and nothing to be gained by it.

It is likely that Minister Woodford will receive his passport before midnight to-morrow. This would be all the answer the United States would require, and offensive operations would follow immediately. It is certain, however, in the opinion of the President and cabinet, that the North Atlantic Squadron will be off for Havana some time Sunday next, and perhaps before sundown of Saturday. Meanwhile Senor Bernabe and members of the Spanish Legation have made all preparations for departure. They will leave Washington as soon as Polo is informed that the President has notified Congress he has signed the Cuban resolutions.

If the Baby is Cutting Teeth,

Be sure and use that old and well tried remedy, Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup, for children teething. It soothes the child softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic and is the best remedy for diarrhœ. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

SIXTEEN YEARS

His Wife Had Been a Chronic Invalid—Cured at Last.

Mr. J. T. Scott, Cherokee, Texas, in writing to Dr. Hartman, stated: "I had kidney disease for about fifteen years and had got so bad that I could hardly get about and could not perform any kind of labor. I had tried quite a number of doctors and had taken nearly a wagon-load of patent and proprietary medicines, but continued to gradually grow worse. Also, my wife had been an invalid for about sixteen years, and you doubtless remember when I wrote you about her, there was hardly ever a day that she could sit up all day. We tried a great many remedies, but neither of us was ever benefited, on temporarily, till we began taking your Pe-ru-na and Mana-lin, as instructed in your letters to us. It has made a healthy man of me: I never felt better in my life and my wife is almost like a different person, she is so much better. The Pe-ru-na is the most wonderful medicine I ever saw: for la grippe it is a sure cure. I know this and have had my neighbor to try it."

Hundreds of similar testimonials may be found in a little book entitled "Facts and Faces," which will be sent free to any address by The Pe-ru-na Drug Manufacturing Company, Columbus, Ohio.

BUTLER SEES REVOLUTION.

Unless, the Senator Says, Moral Forces Smash Monopolies.

Washington Post.]

Senator Marion Butler, of North Carolina, spoke last night at the People's Church, (Tom Dixon's church New York) in Typographical Temple. He was introduced by Rev. Dr. Kent, and spoke upon the "Duty of the Moral Forces in Relation to Trusts and Monopolies."

The Senator began with the quotation that "man's inhumanity to man makes countless thousands mourn." "If that is so," continued the speaker, "why is it so, and it being so, what is the church doing about it? It is a truth which cannot be controverted, that in a government of the people, in a republic, misery, distress, the great inequality in the distribution of wealth, the evils which God did not put upon us, cannot exist if the great moral forces of society, the churches, the colleges, and the schools, do their duty.

"The influences which combine and conspire to levy tribute upon the many for the benefit of the few cannot successfully carry out their purpose and produce the results which they have unless those influences be first used in combining and conspiring to poison the fountain heads of learning and muffle the pulpit. What I complain of as one of the fundamental evils of society is that the masses of the people are deprived of the opportunity of acquiring the wealth that they produce and earn; that those who produce the wealth to-day do not enjoy that wealth; it is concentrated in the hands of a few—those who 'toil not, neither do they spin.' They tell us that the poor we have with us always. Yes, there are in every community those who will not take advantage of the opportunities afforded them; they bury their talents. The majority of the people of this country are being made poor while they are making the country rich."

As a remedy for these evils Senator Butler said that if the ministers and the college professors, the educators, and other great moral forces did their duty there would be sent to Congress better men, who would make better laws. Christians should turn themselves into a committee of inquiry and seek out the causes of our distress and how they might be alleviated. He did not believe in injecting politics into religion, but he did believe in inserting a little religion into politics.

"I do not criticise millionaires so much for being millionaires and for the burdens they impose upon the rest of humanity. We would all do the same ourselves were we in their places, or could we secure a monopoly. We ourselves are to blame for allowing these things to go on and these conditions to exist when is vested in us the power to prevent them." Continuing, Senator Butler enumerated and dwelt at some length upon the monopoly of money, of the railroad, and the telegraph. The only solution, he said, is through the medium of the ballot-box, but he feared that the great moral forces of society would delay in performing their duty too long, in which case he prophesied that the changed conditions would surely come through revolution, which he hoped would be less bloody than the great French revolution. He prayed that some power would move the pulpit, the press, and other great moral forces to come to the rescue.

SUCCESSFUL PHYSICIANS.

We heartily recommend Dr. Hathaway & Co, of 22½ South Broad St. Atanta, Ga., as being perfectly reliable and remarkably successful in the treatment of chronic diseases of men and women. They cure where others fail. Our readers if in need of medical help should certainly write these eminent doctors and you will receive a free and expert opinion of your case by return mail without cost; this certainly is the right way to do business. They guarantee their cures. Write them today.

Consul General Lee, accompanied by Miss Cisneros, arrived in Richmond, Va., Saturday night. There was no demonstration. Miss Cisneros will be the guest of General Lee's family during her stay.

$50 in Gold!

Will be Paid to any Man or Woman.

It remains for the celebrated firm of physicians and specialists, Dr. Hathaway & Co., (Regular Graduates Registered), to place a genuine business proposition before the public, which has never been made before.

We agree to treat any person afflicted with any chronic disease and cure them, furnishing medicines and everything necessary for their case, or forfeit $50.00 in gold, providing the patient faithfully follows treatment and directions, and the case is a curable one.

This offer is plain, and there is no catch to it; and furthermore, the offer is good and the money perfectly safe because we are financially responsible.

Dr. Hathaway & Co.'s experience during the last 20 years has proved the fact that they have cured thousands of cases where other doctors have failed, and this warrants them in making this remarkable offer. All persons who are suffering from any chronic disease, have now an opportunity to test the treatment of the acknowledged leading physicians and specialists of this country, with an absolute surety of being cured. Special diseases, such as catarrh, blood poison, weakness of men and women which affect the delicate organs and private diseases of all kinds, rheumatism, stricture, varicocele, rupture, female troubles, skin eruptions, ulcers, kidney and urinary diseases, liver and stomach difficulties, liquor, opium and morphine habits, or any chronic disease. Our treatment can be taken at home under our directions, or, we will pay railroad fare and hotel bill to all who prefer to come to our office for treatment, if we fail to cure. We have the best of financial and professional references and transact our business on a strictly professional basis, promising nothing but what we can fulfill. We do not believe in any of the free prescriptions, free cure, free sample or C.O.D. frauds, but think it is best in the end to be honest with our patients. Write us to-day; don't delay.

We have carefully prepared Symptom Blanks No. 1, for men; No. 2, for women; No. 3, for skin diseases; No. 4, for catarrh, and new 64 page booklet which we will send Free to all who really desire truthful information about their condition. Call or address,

DR. HATHAWAY & CO.,
22½ So. Broad St., Atlanta, Ga.

Mention this paper.

CHAIRMAN ISSUES CALL

For The Populist State Convention to Meet in Raleigh May 17th.

PLAN OF ORGANIZATION.

The State Committee Suggests That no Nominating Convention of any Character be Held Until After Meeting of State Convention—All who are Opposed to Trust, [Monopoly and Favor Free Coinage are invited to Participate.

Raleigh, N. C., April 6, '98.

At a meeting of the State Executive Committee of the Peoples Party of North Carolina, regularly called by the State Chairman, and held in Raleigh on Tuesday, April 5, 1898, the chairman was directed to call a State convention of the Peoples Party, to be held in Raleigh on Tuesday, May 17, 1898, at 5 o'clock p. m.

"In accordance with the instruction of the committee, the State convention for 1898 is hereby called to assemble at the place and time above stated, viz, Raleigh, Tuesday, May 17, 1898, at 5 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of dealing with such measures as may come before the convention.

"It is the unanimous instruction of the State Committee that the chairman respectfully suggest to the members of the party of the various counties Congressional and judicial districts, that no nominating convention of any character be held until after the meeting of the State Convention.

"All who are opposed to the present financial system of our Government, who are in favor of the free coinage of both gold and silver at the ratio of 16 to 1; who favor a further increase of our legal tender currency without intervention of banking corporations; who favored a graduated income tax; who are opposed to having the Executive, Legislative and judicial branches of our Government dominated and controlled by trusts, combines and monopolies; who favor the freedom and sanctity of the ballot, and who are willing to co-operate with the peoples party and secure and perpetuate these reforms, are cordially invited to participate in all Peoples Party primaries and conventions.

"W. E. Fountain,
"Chairman Peoples Party State Executive Committee."

Plan of Organization of the Peoples Party.

COMMITTEES.

Section 1. Each township shall be under the government of an Executive Committee of five members, who shall elect their own Chairman; said Committee shall be elected by the voters of said Township at the first Peoples Party primaries held in any year, under call of the County Chairman: Provided that those Townships which are divided into precincts or wards shall have a separate Committee for each precinct or ward.

Sec. 2. Each County shall be under the government of the County Executive Committee, which shall consist of the Chairmen of the several Township, Ward or precinct Committees. This Committee shall meet at the same time and place that [the first County] Convention of the Peoples Party of any year is held, and elect a county chairman, who may or may not be a member of its own body.

In case it shall appear at said meeting of the county Executive Committee, that any township, ward or precinct has failed to take action in accordance with Section 1, the said county Executive Committee shall be empowered to appoint said committee or committees.

Sec. 3. The executive committee for the various Congressional, Judicial and Senatorial districts shall consist of the chairman of the county executive committee of the counties that compose the said Congressional, Judicial and Senatorial Districts. The Congressional, Judicial and Senatorial committees shall meet at the same time and place that the conventions meet to nominate their respective candidates, and shall elect a chairman for said committees who may or may not be a member of their body.

Sec. 4. The State Executive Committee shall consist of the chairman of Congressional executive committees and one member elected by each Congressional convention while in session, with six additional members at large.

Sec. 5. The county executive committee, Congressional executive committees Judicial executive committees shall report sheir action, as provided for above, to their respective conventions while in session, for their approval or disapproval. If not approved, then the convention, not approved, then the convention, before an adjournment, shall elect the chairman of said committee.

Sec. 6. The members of the State executive committee, as provided above, from Congressional districts, shall meet at the same time and place as the State convention, and elect six additional members for the State at large, which body, acting together, shall elect the State chairman. They shall report their action to the State convention, while in session, for approval or disapproval. If disapproved, the State convention shall, before adjournment, elect State chairman, and the six members of the committee at large.

Sec. 7. In case any committee fails to report to its convention while in session as provided above, it shall be sufficient proof that there is no proper organization, and the convention shall thereupon proceed to elect a chairman of the committee.

Sec. 8. All executive committees shall have the power to supply all the vacancies occurring therein.

Sec. 9. A quorum of the various committees shall be as follows: The county and Senatorial committees—a majority; the Congression, Judicial and State—one-third of the members of said committees.

Sec. 10. The executive committees of the Senatorial, Congression and Judicial districts, respectfully, shall, at the call of their respective chairmen, meet at some time and place in their respective distriets, designated in said call. And it shall be their duty to appoint the time and place for holding conventions in their respective districts; and the chairman of said respective committees shall immediately notify the chairmen of the different county executive committees of the said appointment, and the said county executive committees shall at once call conventions of their respective counties in conformity to said notice, to send delegates to said respective district conventions.

Sec. 11 That in case of failure of any primary or convention to elect delegates, the executive committee shall have power to appoint, and certify the proper number of delegates. The chairman, or in his absence any member of the county, Senatorial, Judicial and Congressional committees, shall call to order their respective conventions, and hold chairmanship thereof until the convention shall elect its chairman.

CONVENTIONS.

Section 1. Each township, precinct or ward primary of the People's party shall send to the county convention three delegates and one additional delegate for every twenty-five votes and majority fraction thereof cast for the People's party candidate for Governor in 1892.

Sec. 2. Each county convention shall be entitled to send to each of the other conventions two delegates at large, and one additional delegate for every fifty votes and majority fraction thereof cast for the People's party candidate for Governor in 1892: Provided that every convention shall be entitled to send as many delegates as it may see fit; and provided further, that the number of duly accredited delegates in any convention shall cast the vote of the county.

Sec. 3. It shall be the duty of the chairman of the various county conventions to certify to the list of delegates that may be chosen for the different districts, and State conventions and forward list of State delegates to the State Chairman.

A Negro Killed on a Trestle.

Winston, April 13.—Wm. Lindsay, a colored tobacco factory operative, aged 19 years, was killed at noon to-day while attempting to walk across a railroad trestle. He was caught by a box car and dragged several feet. He was horribly mangled. The engine was behind two cars coming into town, and the engineer and fireman were unable to see Lindsay."

President Crespo Killed.

Caracas, April 18.—President Crespo of Venezuela was killed Saturday while engaged in battle with Hernandez of the rebel forces.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

United Banking and Building Co.,

Of Richmond, Va., for the year ending December 31, 1897.

ASSETS.

Loans on Bond and Mortgage (face value)	$	251,650 00
Loans on other Securities		35,432 74
Real Estate		69,889 91
Cash on hand and in bank		3,010 97
Furniture and fixtures		
Installments due and unpaid		10,419 05
Bills receivable		4,344 89
Stock Loans		12,302 00
Interest and premium arrears		12,609 15
Judgment account		1,011 00
Interest, premiums and taxes advanced		328 75
Personal accounts debit		2,452 94
	$	403,451 49

LIABILITES.

Due shareholders, due installments paid—Class B	$	198,047 00
Due shareholders, due installments daic—Class B		6,691 80
Due shareholders, installments paid in advance, dues interest and premium		818 45
Due shareholder, earnings credited		48,961 81
Borrowed money		19,950 00
Deposits on prepaid stock		95,034 00
Deposits on full paid stock		7,200 00
Deposits on installment prepaid stock		3,125 00
Time certificates of deposit		11,526 69
Suspense account		114 14
Surplus premium account		2,694 50
Surplus from expense fund		2,930 73
Ins. prem. acct, $2.50; personal acct. payable, $6,381.33		6,383 83
	$	403,451 49

REPORT FOR YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1897.

RECEIPTS.

Cash on hand Jan. 1 1897	$	4,799 37
Loans repaid—Class A		67,550 00
Loans foreclosed—Class A		12,800 00
Loans repaid—Class B		19 800 00
Loans foreclosed—Class B		23 000 00
Stock loans repaid		49,480 00
Bills receivable		12,220 00
Rent from office		956 14
Dues—Class A		61,853 30
Dues—Class B		4,391 80
Dues on prem. stock		9,465 25
Expense fund, prem. stock		1,891 45
Inst. account and premium		25,434 40
Fines		1,318 45
Transfer fees		28 00
Prepaid stock		14,903 00
Full paid stock		5,000 00
Installment prepaid stock		3,978 45
Bills payable		41,900 00
Real estate		36,809 22
Rent from Co.'s property		1 485 79
Legal expenses		297 00
"Mechanicsville Farm"		519 12
Dues on endowment stock		6 00
Insurance premium account		2 50
Accounts payable		273 43
Deposits		3,600 95
	$	403,854 12

DISBURSEMENTS.

Local Treas. Com	$	1,630 17
Withdrawal prepaid stock—loan fund		15,087 00
Withdrawal prepaid stock—expense fund		963 00
Withdrawal interest stock—Class A, loan fund		130,241 75
Withdrawal interest stock—Class A, Expense fund		1,420 30
Withdrawal interest stock—Class B		1,484 80
Withdrawal interest		22,166 45
Commissions on full paid stock		12 00
Commission on endowment stock		5 00
Stock loans		46,677 50
Bills receivable		37,100 00
Cash dividends, full paid stock,		426 61
Cash dividends, prepaid stock		5,835 97
Salaries and commissions		9 497 98
Stationery and printing		484 28
Stamps, telegrams and expressage		481 22
Rent, office account		1,771 65
Office furniture and fixtures		76 50
Office fuel and light		182 77
Advertising		225 79
Miscellaneous expenses		177 82
Traveling expenses		332 41
Withdrawal dues on premium stock		13,537 50
Interest and discount		2,575 52
Commissions on interest prepaid stock		838 50
Inst. P. P. Stock, paid up in full		517 00
Surplus premium		1,558 75
Bills payable		26,950 00
Expenses, sale of property		907 30
Taxes		2 771 49
Insurance		329 82
Real estate		48,386 06
Repairs to Company's property,		887 44
Legal expenses		1,375 12
Profit and loss		1,757 43
Judgment account		1,011 00
Mechanicsville Farm		420 43
Accounts receivable		580 51
Deposit account		4 358 31
Loans—Class A		4,000 00
Loans—Class B		11 800 00
Cash on hand Dec. 31, 1897		3,010 97
	$	403,854 12

State of North Carolina,
State Auditor.

In conformity with section 2300 (d) of "An Act to amend Chapter 7, Volume II, of the Code, entitled Building and Loan Associations," I certify that the above is a true copy of the sworn statement of the United Banking and Building Company of Richmond, Va., on December 31, 1897, now on file in this department.

HAL. W. AYER,
Auditor of State.

Per Jno. A. Sims, Chief Clerk.

PEOPLES PARTY CONVENTIONS!

State Convention, Raleigh, May 17th—Wake County, Convention Raleigh, April 30th.

Pursuant to plan of organization, the Peoples Party Convention of Wake county is hereby called to meet at the Court-House, in Raleigh, on Saturday, April 30th, 12 o'clock m.

The precinct primaries will meet at their respective voting precincts on Friday, April 29th, at 2 o'clock p. m.

Except Raleigh township, which will meet at the Court-house, at 8 o'clock P. M., Friday, April 29th.

Each precinct will elect three delegates-at-large and one delegate for every twenty-five votes or majority fraction thereof cast for Exum for Governor in 1892.

Said primary will also elect and executive committee of five for each precinct. The County Executive Committee will meet at the Court-House on Saturday, April 30th, at 10 a. m., to elect a county chairman.

S. Otho Wilson,
Chm'n Wake Co. P. P. Ex. Com.
Guy V. Barnes, Secretary.

TECHNICAL EDUCATION.

Paper No. 1, Watauga Club.

The Watauga Club of Raleigh, (which is composed of citizens of North Carolina) realizing the great importance and necessity of having the youth of the State taught "the best mode of doing work that the world requires to be done, and which the world is willing to pay liberally for, provided it is done in the best manner possible," the Club has arranged to prepare and to have published a series of short articles, on the present importance of Textile instruction, and the necessity for educating our young men to fill positions of responsibility, as Superintendents, Managers, and owners of Textile mills.

It is an historical fact that the foundation of England's Supremacy in manufacturing was laid when the British Parliament ordered that "Every French Huguenot who accepts refuge, and who erects a loom or other industry in the Kingdom, shall give employment and training to at least one English youth:" this wise action has aided in making the English people the manufacturers of the world.

About a quarter of a century ago, Gladstone warned England that unless more attention was given to technical education and training, other nations might take away their supremacy. He has lived to see a partial fulfilment of the prediction, especially in regard to Germany.

The apprentice system is a thing of the past, and will never be revived. The great revolution wrought by steam and electric machinery in all branches of mill operations has made high-grade technical training an absolute necessity; and in order to develop efficient managers of men and machinery, the ground work for this training and education must hereafter be obtained in industrial or technical schools, in the same way that men are prepared by special training to eventually occupy high positions in law and medicine. The employment of a boy or man on a special machine will seldom develop a leader or manager, without some previous instruction on general subjects.

It is a well known fact, that the boys and girls of a country are its most valuable possessions, and that time and money employed in their proper training and development will give the largest and most satisfactory returns to the State.

It is estimated by careful men that three-fourths of the new cotton mills of the future will be located in the Southern States; and North Carolina must be prepared to erect and to manage her full share of them. North Carolina produces the cottor; contains an abundance of coal and other fuel; valuable and accessible water powers; an unsurpassed climate; and a larger number of bright active American boys, who are eager for industrial education. Shall the State give them such advantages. We are amply able to give a Textile education to all who desire it, and no time should be lost in organizing a Textile Department at the Agricultural and Mechanical College. Such an addition would soon induce one hundred new students to attend the College.

Many of the graduates of this College are working their way to positions of profit and influence; and graduates of the Textile Department who have some natural ability and character would soon be able to work their way to good positions, and also be a benefit to mill owners of the State.

Jefferson Banquet.

Washington, D. C., April 13.—The 155th anniversary of the birth of Thomas Jefferson was celebrated here to-night by a dinner given at the National Rifle Armory under the auspices of the National Association Clubs. About 400 representative Democrats from all sections of our country were present, including many Senators and Representatives. The guest of honor was Hon. W. J. Bryan, of Nebraska. Mr. Bryan responded to the toast of "Thomas Jefferson" and was greeted with enthusiastic cheers, throughout his speech.

No-To Bac for Fifty Cents.

Guaranteed tobacco habit cure, makes weak men strong, blood pure. 50c. All druggists.

Why Not be Cured?

If you have Consumption, Bronchitis, or Disordered Liver, why not take Judge Geo. E. Hunt's

Consumption, Bronchitis and Liver Cure?

It is acknowledged to be the best remedy in the United States for all lung troubles.

ONLY 50 CENTS PER BOTTLE.

Address,

JUDGE GEO. E. HUNT,
Lexington, N. C.

Educational Bureau,

RALEIGH. N. C.,

Secures positions for teachers for reasonable charge.

Recommends competent teachers to schools and families free of charge.

Write for particulars. No harm to learn our work.

We also have a department of school furniture and supplies, and can furnish anything needed in this line at lowest possible prices.

Our exhibit at the present State Fair was awarded a medal.

Goods and prices guaranteed.

Correspondence invited.

CHARLES J. PARKER,
Manager.

ABLEST GERMAN JOURNALIST IN U. S.

PREETORIUS OF THE WESTLICHE POST USES

PAINE'S CELERY COMPOUND.

The St. Louis Westliche Post is the leading German daily of the Mississippi valley, and one of the few great German newspapers in the United States.

Established in 1857, it soon passed into the hands of Dr. Emil Preetorius and the Hon. Carl Schurz. For 40 years the Westliche Post has shown the most effective devotion to honorable and progressive ideas.

Edward Preetorius, business manager and treasurer, is a man of distinction throughtout the Southwest, and is known to many thousand in other portions of the country for his broad business methods, and for the commanding influence of his journal in national, state and city politics.

Mr. Preetorius is an indefatigable worker. Subjected by his profession to unusual business cares, overwork and sudden demands upon his nervous strength, his personal experience and his estimate of Paine's celery compound must have exceptional weight, especially with brain workers, and men and women whose nerves are incessantly called on, as if they were of iron and steel, and not the most sensitive parts of the body.

Mr. Preetorius' letter, given below, shows his confidence in America's greatest remedy.

St. Louis, Jan. 15, 1898.

Messrs. Wells & Richardson Co.,

Gentlemen: I have found that Paine's celery compound is the only remedy that will restore the nerves which have been shattered by overwork, worry or business cares.

I can certainly recommend it without hesitation to all those in need of such a reconstructant of of the nervous system.

Yours truly,
Edward L. Preetorius

The relative merit and efficiency of Paine's celery compound, in comparison with all other remedies for making people well, is clearly shown in the intelligent character and responsible standing of the people who today rely on it to cure insomnia, nervous debility, persistent headaches and a rundown condition.

Its power of rapidly repairing the tissues and cleansing the blood makes Paine's celery compound the great saver of life that it ment to the weakened nerve tissues all over the body, so that a breakdown of some vital part is averted.

The story of the discovery and unparalleled success of Paine's celery compound is the story of a high purpose steadfast followed, the final work of the lifelong study of the nervous system in health and disease by Prof. Edward E. Phelps, M. D., LL. D., of the Dartmouth medical faculty.

In this greatest of all remedies there is hope for every person distressed by symptoms of dyspepsia, impure blood, failing vigor or low nervous condition.

CANDY CATHARTIC Cascarets CURE CONSTIPATION

REGULATE THE LIVER

10¢ 25¢ 50¢ ALL DRUGGISTS

ABSOLUTELY GUARANTEED to cure any case of constipation. Cascarets are the Ideal Laxative, never grip or gripe, but cause easy natural results. Sample and booklet free. Ad. STERLING REMEDY CO., Chicago, Montreal, Can., or New York. 917.

DURHAM FERTILIZER COMPANY

DURHAM, N. C.

MANUFACTURES THE BEST AND HIGHEST GRADES OF

FERTILIZERS

For the Tobacco Trade.

Don't plant Tobacco without using Durham Fertilizer. It is the Best.

We are the Farmers' Friend.

Lowest Prices, Quality Considered.

THE KEELEY CURE

Do You Know What it Does?

It relieves a person of all desire for strong drink or drugs, restores his nervous system to its normal condition, and reinstates a man to his home and business.

For full particulars, address either of the following institutes:

THE KEELEY INSTITUTE, Greensboro, N. C.

THE KEELEY INSTITUTE, 905 E. St., N. W., Washington, D. C.

THE KEELEY INSTITUTE, 1418 Madison Avenue, Baltimore, Md.

Everybody Says So.

Cascarets Candy Cathartic, the most wonderful medical discovery of the age, pleasant and refreshing to the taste, act gently and positively on kidneys, liver and bowels, cleansing the entire system, dispel colds, cure headache, fever, habitual constipation and biliousness. Please buy and try a box of C. C. C. to-day; 10, 25, 50 cents. Sold and guaranteed to cure by all druggists.

WANTED—Agents to handle our grand new book, "Life of General Robert E. Lee," written by members of his family, and beautifully illustrated. Every Southern family will be interested in it. Splendid chance for canvassers. Liberal terms. Send 50c. for ROYAL PUBLISHING CO. Richmond Va.

BRYAN TO DEMOCRATS

Calls Down the Colorado Bourbons Who Oppose Co-operation.

THERE MUST BE UNION

The Idea of Colorado Democrats That Populists Must Join Democracy Not Endorsed—Senator Jones also Writes—Two Interesting Letters.

The political situation in Colorado is just now full of interest—especially to the Nebraskans. A few days ago a meeting of prominent silver Democrats was held in Denver. Among them were some of the most influential and active men in the state—the leaders of Colorado democracy. They unanimously adopted a resolution in favor of nominating straight democratic tickets in that state and against fusion or combining with any other party in the campaign of 1898.

To understand the real significance of this move by Colorado democrats a study of the election returns from that state is important. In 1894 the vote on judge of the supreme court stood, republican 90,845, populists, 76, 487, democrat, 9,634. In 1896 Bryan had 161,153 votes to McKinley's 26 271. But on the state ticket in 1896 the democrats fused with the silver republicans with a democrat for governor and their entire fusion ticket was elected over the populist. The vote for governor was as follows:

Adams, (dem. and silver) 87,456
Bailey, (populist), 71,693.
Allen, McKinley rep), 24,111.

Five of the present state officers are republicans and three democrats. Last year the silver republicans and McKinley republicans combined on a candiate for judge of the supreme court. The populists nominated Judge Gabbert, a very strong candidate. When the democratic convention met it rejected the suggestion of Judge Gabbert, who had formerly been a democrat and put up a candidate of its own. It was discovered that its nominee had formerly been a Cleveland democrat, and so much dissatisfaction was the consequence that he withdrew. When the votes were counted Gabbert had 68,888 and the republican 64,947.

It would appear on any basis of computation that the populists in Colorado were largely in excess of the democrats. This action on the part of leading democrats is therefore a little difficult to understand, except on the theory that they have the governor and believe they will be able to reelect him this fall. But if one may judge by their statements as reproduced farther on they believe that the democratic party there will absorb the populists and other bi-metallists. They think union for the battle of 1900 is necessary and the only way to secure that union is by uniting in the deomcratic party, which they claim must furnish the candidates and the platform for the next presidential campaign. This seems rather strange talk from western democrats—at least it will seem so to western populists. Upon the question thus raised by Colorado democrats the following private letter from W. J. Byran to the democratic national committeeman there will be read with great interest:

Byran's Letter.

FAYETTE, Mo., March 20, 1898.

Hon. C. S. Thomas, Denver, Colo.:

DEAR MR. THOMAS:—I have not had time to write you since the three addresses were issued by Senators Jones and Butler and ex-Congressman Towne, but avail myself of a moment's leisure today to say that so far as I have been able to learn, the position taken by the three national committees is quite generally indorsed by the rank and file of the three parties. If there is any opposition anywhere it will manifest itself in those states where the silver sentiment is so strong that one faction may hope to control the local offices by defeating the other faction.

To some it may seen immaterial whether our forces win by united action or one wins over the others, but it seems to me that a survey of the whole country ought to convince any impartial friend of bimetallism that divisions now weaken us for the battle of 1900. Where the parties agree upon the paramount issues, but have different tickets, the contest is likely to arouse partisanship and personal feeling which will make future co-operation difficult.

Co-operation requires some sacrifices upon the part of parties and individuals, but certainly some sacrifices may be reasonably expected from those who believe that the gold standard would ultimately ential upon the human race "more misery than all the wars, pestilences and famines of the past." In the presence of a conspiracy such as we have to meet, all minor differences should be forgotten and all guns turned toward the common enemy. "Divide and conquer" is the motto of our enimies; it has always been the motto of the shrewd and well organized few. The priviledged classes are necessarily in a minority, but they have won many victories by stirring up dissensions among the many who desire equal rights to all. Where the gold democrats are numerically strong they will insist upon ignoring the Chicago platform, but where they are numerically weak they will profess to accept the platform but will oppose every plan that is calculated to bring success to the platform. I am confident that the friends of bimetallism will be earnest enough to put the triumph of the cause above every personal ambition and above any mere temporary party triumph. Our people should remember the parable of the good Samaritan. The neighbor—although of a different party name—who gives aid in the hour of danger and distress is the real friend and more to be considered than the enemy who makes the attack or the pretended friends who refuse assistance.

I find our platform growing stronger all the time, and have no doubt of silver's triumph in 1900 if our forces will stand together.

Yours truly,
W. J. BYRAN.

The action in Colorado has also stirred up the national democratic committee, whose chairman has also written a letter dealing even more directly than Mr. Bryan with the effect of their action. The following is

Chairman Jones' Letter.

Democratic National Committee.
Office of the Chairman.

WASHINGTON, D. C. Mar. 19, 1898.

Hon. Caldwell Yeaman, Denver, Colo.:

MY DEAR JUDGE:—I am very much disturbed to see by the papers that an informal meeting of a number of Democrats of Denver, among whom I notice your name, adopted a resolution "refusing absolutely to combine or fuse with any other party in the State" You are aware that the Republican central committee and their goldbug Democratic allies—Fairchild's committee—have been distributing documents, papers and pamphlets all over the country since the election of 1896; that they are organizing their followers everywhere; that chambers of commerce are actively at work now in their behalf, and that it is absolutely necessary that we should be organizing for 1900 by all means within our reach. In fact, I regard the approaching struggle as the skirmish line of 1900. To win in that election it is necessary that we have the hearty co-operation of all classes of bimetallists in the country. Without this I see no chance for success. Hence I issued an address, copy of which I enclose, some time since, which was unanimously indorsed by the Democratic congressional campaign committee. I believe this policy to be absolutely essential to success in 1900, and I confess my deep regret at seeing a disposition among Colorado Democrats to take the opposite course and drive from us exactly that class of men who must come with us to make success possible. We cannot take the ground that we can drive thousands of men off in Colorado and receive their assistance in States where it is absolutely necessary to have them to win, because the course pursured in one part of the country will be felt all over the country. No State has a greater interest in the success of bimetallism than Colorado, and it seems to me that the Democratic party of that State should have as deep an interest in the success of bimetallism in 1900 as to be willing to bring about the best possible state of feeling among all classes of bimetallists. Grant, for the sake of argument, that you can make a decided partisan success in your State by pursuing the course indicated in the newspapers as being laid out by the meeting to which I referred, that will certainly not compensate for the losses which we will sustain in other States as the result of this action, and which will probably cost us the Presidency.

I know your high standing, your deserved popularity and influence among your people. I sincerely hope that you will think calmly and deliberately over this matter, and that you may see your way clear to join in the movement which we all believe to be absolutely essential to success, and try to bring into hearty co-operation all classes of bimetallists. I believe that the chief hope of the Republicans for success in 1900 is in preventing co-operation among bimetallists, and that our chief reliance for success is in cordial and earnest co-operation. If we have this co-operation it must be in every State; it must be general to be effective.

Very sincerely yours,
JAMES K. JONES,
Chairman.

Wise Political Action.

Oklahoma Representative.]

The Populist committee meeting was a very harmonious affair, and a unanimity of sentiment is expressed in the resolutions.

It will no doubt be gratifying to Chairman Butler to know that the Peoples Party of Oklahoma has not entertained for a moment the idea of deserting its national organization, nor of opposing it in any way. When the party loses all of its political sagacity and prefers to resolve itself into a headless mob, such a thing might be thought of; but not now. Oklahoma Populists recognize but one national committee, which is the one regularly elected and headed by Senator Butler. All others are pretenders. The endorsement of the congressional manifesto also indicates the spirit prevailing in the party, here, and was a creditable action of the committee, for reasons outlined in a previous issue of this paper.

It is getting down to a basis of sense rather than sentiment, of sound judgment instead of bombast and feathers. And that is what wins in politics.

A healthy spirit seems prevalent in all parts of the territory, which will make the question of its majorities the only doubtful point in the campaign.

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The Peoples Party National Platform.

Following is the Populist platform as adopted:

"The Peoples Party assembled in National convention, reaffirms its allegiance to the principles declared by the founders of the Republic and also to the fundamental principles of just government as enunciated in the platform of the party in 1892. We recognize that through the connivance of the present and preceding administrations, the country has reached a crisis in its National life as predicted in our declaration four years ago, and that prompt and patriotic action is the supreme duty of the hour. We realize that while we have political independence our financial and industrial independence is yet to be attained by restoring to our country the constitutional control and exercise of the functions necessary to a people's government, which functions have been basely surrendered by our public servants to corporate monopolies. The influence of European money changers has been more potent in shaping legislation than the voice of the merican people. Executive power and patronage have been used to corrupt our legislatures to defeat the will of the people and plutocracy has been enthroned upon the ruins of Democracy. To restore the government intended by the fathers and for the welfare and prosperity of this and future generations, we demand the establishment of an economic and financial system which shall make us masters of our own affairs, and independent of European control by the adoption of the following:

DECLARATION OF PRINCIPLES.

1. We demand a National money, safe and sound issued by the general government only without the intervention of banks of issue, to be a full legal tender for all debts, public and private, so that a just, equitable and efficient means of distribution may be made direct to the people and through the lawful disbursement of the government.

2. We demand the free and unrestricted coinage of silver and gold at the present legal ratio of 16 to 1 without waiting for the consent of foreign nations.

3. We demand the volume of circulating medium be speedily increased to an amount sufficient to meet the demands of the business people of this country and to restore the just level of prices of labor and property.

4. We denounce the sale of bonds and the increase of the public interest-bearing bond debt made by the present administration as unnecessary and without authority of law and that no more bonds be issued except by specific act of Congress.

5. We demand such legal legislation as will prevent the demonetization of the lawful money of the United States by private

6. We demand that the government in payment of its obligations shall use its options as to the kind of lawful money in which they are to be paid and we denounce the present and preceding administration for surrendering this option to the holders of government obligations.

7. We demand a graduated income tax to the end that aggregated wealth shall bear its just proportion of taxation and we denounce the Supreme court, relative to the income tax law, as a misinterpretation of the constitution and an invasion of the rightful powers of Congress over the subject of taxation.

8. We demand that postal savings banks be established by the government for the safe deposit of the savings of the people and to facilitate exchange.

RAILROADS.

1. Transportation being a means of exchange and a public necessity, the government should own and operate the railroads in the interest of the people on a non-partisan basis; to the end that all may be accorded the same treatment in transportation, and that the tyranny and political power now exercised by the great railroad corporations, which results in the impairment if not the destruction of the political rights and personal liberties of the citizens, may be destroyed. Such ownership is to be accomplished gradually in a manner consistent with sound policy.

2. The interest of the United States in the public highways built with public moneys, and the proceeds of extensive grants of land to the Pacific railroad should never be alienated, mortgaged or sold, but guarded and protected for the general welfare, as provided by the laws of organizing such railroads. The foreclosure of existing lines of the United States on these roads should at once follow default in the payment thereof of the debt of companies, and at the foreclosure sales of said roads the government shall purchase the same if it becomes necessary to protect its interest therein or if they can be purchased at a reasonable price; and the government shall operate said railroads as public highways for the benefit of the whole people and not in the interest of the few, under suitable provisions for protection of life and property; giving to all transportation interests and privileges and equal rates for fares and freight.

3. We denounce the present infamous schemes for refunding these debts and demand that the laws now applicable thereto be executed and administered according to their true intent and spirit.

4. The telegraph, like the postoffice system, being a necessity for the transmission of news should be owned and operated by the government in the interest of people.

LAND.

1. The true policy demands that the national and State legislation shall be such as will ultimately enable every prudent and industrious citizen to secure a home, and therefore the land should not be monopolized for speculative purposes.

"All lands now held by railroads and other corporations in excess of their actual needs, should by lawful means be reclaimed by the government and held for actual settlers only, and private land monopoly as well as alien ownership should be prohibited.

2. We condemn the frauds by which the land grants to the Pacific Railroad companies have, through connivance of the Interior department, robbed multitudes of actual bonafide settlers of their homes and miners of their claims, that we demand legislation by Congress which will enforce the exemption of mineral land from such grants after, as well as before patent.

3. We demand that bonafide settlers on all public lands be provided free homes and be provided for in the national Homestead law, and that no exception be made in the case of Indian reservations when opened for settlement, and that all lands not now patented come under this demand.

4. We favor a system of direct legislation through the initiative and referendum under proper constitutional safeguards.

GENERAL PROPOSITIONS.

1. We demand the election of President and Vice-President and United States Senators by a direct vote of the people.

2. We tender to the patriotic people of Cuba our deepest sympathy in their heroic struggle for political freedom and independence, and we believe the time has come when the United States, the great Republic of the world, should recognize that Cuba is and of right ought to be a free and independent State.

3. We favor home rule in the Territories and the District of Columbia, and the early admission of Territories as States.

4. All public salaries should be made to correspond to the price of labor and its products.

5. In times of great industrial depression, idle labor should be employed on public works as far as practicable.

6. The arbitrary course of the courts in assuming to imprison citizens for indirect contempt and ruling by injunction, should be prevented by proper legislation.

7. We favor just pensions for our disabled Union soldiers.

8. Believing that the election franchise and untrammeled ballot are essential to a government of, for, and by the people, the Peoples Party condemns the wholesale system of disfranchisement adopted in some States as un-Republican and un-Democratic, and we declare it to be the duty of the several State legislatures to take such action as will secure a full, free and fair ballot and an honest count.

9. While the foregoing propositions constitute the platform upon which our party stands and for the vindication of which its organization will maintain, we recognize that the great and pressing issue of the pending campaign upon which the present Presidential election will turn is the financial question, and upon this great and specific issue between the parties, we cordially invite the aid and co-operation of all organizations and citizens agreeing with us upon this vital question

PEOPLES PARTY STATE PLATFORM.

The Peoples Party platform of North Carolina, in convention assembled at Raleigh, on the 13th day of August, 1890 hereby reaffirms its unqualified allegiance to the principles of the party, and hereby approves the platform of the Peoples Party adopted at its National convention held in the city of St. Louis, July 22, 1896.

THE ELECTION LAW

We hereby reaffirm our fixed determination to support and maintain a free ballot and a fair count in all elections held in North Carolina; and the election law passed by the General Assembly of 1895 meets our hearty endorsement and approval; and we hereby pledge the Peoples Party to the policy of upholding the principle of free and honest elections provided for in said election law, and warn the voters of the State against the threats which have been made to repeal the same.

COUNTY GOVERNMENT.

The act of the last General Assembly restoring the right of local self-government by the election of their county commissioners and justices of the peace by the vote of the people in the respective counties, and safe-guards therein provided, meets with our hearty approval, and we pledge the Peoples Party to the continued support and maintenance of that legislation, and warn the voters of the necessity of preventing injurious changes in that act, and of the danger of electing members of the General Assemsembly hostile thereto.

LEGAL TENDER MONEY.

We favor the exercise by the State of North Carolina of the reserved constitutional power to make all gold and silver coins of the United States (including the trade dollar) a legal tender for the payment of debts, and that this right be inforced by the passage of an appropriate act by the General Assembly.

GOLD NOTES AND MORTGAGES.

We believe that all money demands should be payable in the lawful money of the United States without preference or discrimination, and therefore favor the passage by the General Assembly of a law to prohibit the taking or giving of gold notes, bonds and mortgages in this State, and the making of all money demands solvable in any kind of lawful money of the United States.

INTEREST.

We pledge ourselves to maintain the six per cent. interest law enacted by the last General Assembly.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

The action of the Peoples Party members of the last General Assembly has demonstrated, beyond question, that the Peoples Party has been true to its antecedent platform declarations in favor of public edfucation. We demand still further improving and broadening the public school system of the State as rapidly as a proper regard for the interests of the tax payers and the resources of the State will permit. We also favor such revision of our present school system as may increase the efficiency of our public schools and insure the most competent and effective supervision. We think that the committee on education of the next General Assembly should invite and secure, as far as possible, the co-operation of the leading teachers and educators of the State in framing and perfecting the school law.

JUDICIARY.

Our judiciary should be lifted above the plane of partisan politics.

REFORMATORY FOR YOUNG CRIMINALS.

We favor the establishment of a State institution for the reformation of young criminals.

DEMOCRATIC ADMINISTRATION CONDEMNED.

We condemn the Democratic administration in North Carolina for its failure to execute the anti-trust laws of the State now on our statute books, and call the attention of the people to the fact that official action in this regard is in harmony with the ultra anti-trust sentiment heretofore and now being expressed by the leaders of the Democratic party.

RAILROADS.

We favor the establishment of able and low freight rates and charges for products shipped from North Carolina as will enable shippers and producers to realize at least a fair remuneration after costs of such shipments have been deducted.

We call especial attention to the possibilities of the trucking industry in Eastern North Carolina, an industry which, but for the extortionate tariffs of the common carrier, would increase an hundred fold carrying with it the greatest prosperity to that highly favored section it has ever known.

We earnestly recommend to our State Raidroad Commission that they use all the powers they have to bring about such reductions; and especially that they urge before the Inter-State Commerce Commission all complaints of extortion and discrimination with such vigor and continuity that should they fail to secure remedial action by the Inter-State Commerce Commission, all the people would know where to place the responsibility for existing outrages; and if their facilities for fighting the battles of the people before the Inter-State Commerce Commission are inadequate for that purpose, that they make recommendations to the General Assembly of amendments to existing laws, to the end that low and fairer rates may be established, both in the State and Inter-State jurisdictions.

Resolved, That we recommend a constitutional prohibition of the purchase, lease or rental of parallel or competing railway lines.

FREE PASSES.

We favor a law forbidding the giving of free passes to public officials, and forbidding their receiving the same.

NORTH CAROLINA RAILROAD LEASE.

We condemn the lease of the North Carolina Railroad to the Southern Railway Company for ninety-nine years, not only as a bad business transaction in which the interest of the State amounting to the large sum of $3,000,000 invested in good paying property yielding an income were sacrificed; but we also, in most emphatic terms condemn the hasty and secret manner in which it was done several years before the former thirty years' lease, by its terms, would have expired. We call the attention of the people of the State to the fact that some mysterious power has prevented an invcstigation through the proper legal channels, of the transaction, which was so universally condemned by the press of the State and all classes of our citizens, when it first became known. We therefore demand that the next General Assembly fully investigate this transaction, and to the end that the interest of the State may be fully protected as far as it can be done, such legislative action shall be taken as to counteract, as far as possible, this unwise and secret transaction.

REMOVAL OF CASES.

The removal of cases from the State courts to the Federal courts for trial wherein the plaintiffs are poor persons and defendants rich foreign corporations, on application of defendants, is a growing evil in North Carolina, and in its practical operation frequently amounts to a denial of justice to poor suitors, and therefore should be condemned. We demand, therefore, that the next General Assembly shall pass such a general statute on this subject as to take from such corporations doing business in this State the privileges of carrying on business in North Carolina and with drawing the protection of the State extended to their business, if they persist in escaping the jurisdiction of our courts when claims are sought to be enforced against them therein.

We advocate such legislation as will insure a just listing and taxation of all evidences of debt, and make an equitable adjustment of the burden of taxation between the debtor and a creditor.

REDUCTION OF SALARIES.

In order to keep our public servants in thorough touch and sympathy with the oppressed masses, and to check to some extent the scramble for office, we demand a reduction of salaries until such time as through an increase of the currency the price of property and products will justify the present rates.

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DELINQUENT TAX-PAYERS.

The following are delinquents on taxes due to the State of North Carolina and to the County of Wake for the year 1897, and the said lands will will be sold at the Court House door of said County on the 16th day of May, 1898, unless said taxes and legal charges and expenses arising from the failure to pay the same within the time required by law are paid by that day.

RALEIGH TOWNSHIP.

Adams, Warren	$ 1 53
Anderson, Mrs. M L	74 19
Alston, Maggie	2 36
Alston, Jos J	5 83
Bagwell, Mrs A W	7 15
Baker, Lucy	2 13
Baptist Tabernacle	7 57
Baskerville, Wm.	7 57
Batchelor, S S	4 17
Blake, R E	8 80
Blacknall, Randall	3 36
Black, W S	18 93
Beckton, J C	2 93
Beckwith, Mrs B C	29 35
Beine, C H	65 08
Betts, J M	12 31
Blake & Stronach	2 36
Blake, Henry, James and sister	2 84
Boylan, Wm Exr	4 73
Brazwell, J E	3 18
Bragassa, Mrs F E	12 31
Branton, Mrs Perry	3 99
Branch, J and L	3 79
Brown John H	4 26
Brooks Daniel	95
Bunch, Betsy	95
Burgess, Thos	4 12
Cameron, M C, Annie R Collins, C Graham,	505 99
Chavis, Daniel	8 32
Christmas, Mary M, exr,	26 03
Christmas, L T	6 63
Cooper, Sanford	95
Curtis, Geo R	48
Davis, Bennett	38
Dishman, Cornelius	4 16
Dixon, Mrs M A	4 73
Dowd, Wilson,	2 84
Drake & Christmas	2 37
Dunstan, Lucinda,	95
Edwards, John W	8 52
Edwards, T H,	3 32
Ellington, W J,	76 47
Ellen, Martha	5 78
Farrow, Henry	1 89
Farrow, Vina	1 89
Flagg, J F	7 35
Freeman, May, estate	1 41
Freeman, Norfleet	1 89
Gooch, Mrs Eliza	48
Graves, Willis	9 01
Green, Benj S	3 79
Green, Ferney	2 03
Hall, Larkin	3 44
Hall, Elizabeth	94
Hall, Dicey	1 42
Hall, Thomas	6 62
Hamilton, Z H	5 91
Hardin, W H	23 03
Harrell, E G	12 31
Harris, Sam	1 14
Harris, Walter	8 94
Harris, W E	43
Harris & Hamlin	1 90
Harrison, Jno L jr	6 96
Haynes, Florence M	3 79
Haywood, Primus	5 21
Hester, Martha	1 89
Hinton, August	2 04
Hinton, Amy	95
Hinton, Ellen	48
Hinton, Lurena	1 89
Hinton, Perry	37
Holder, W H	3 41
Holland Bros,	5 21
Howell, W A	3 84
Howell, A A	3 27
Howell, Mrs J B	9 66
Hunter, C H	10 93
Hunter, C N	6 29
Hunter, Henry H	5 95
Hunter, Job	3 75
Hunter, Wm B	10 53
Hester, Ed	3 47
Hopkins, J P	52
Horton G E	11 13
Ivey, Wm	4 36
Ivey, Jno A	12 16
Jacobs, W J	9 42
Jeffeys, Peter	3 64
Jeffreys Jos	1 89
Jeffreys Jno A	75 72
Johnson, Bradley T	91 51
Johnson James I	3 79
Jones, A W	17 63
Jones, A J	52
Jones, Lucy,	1 41
Jones, Lizzie	4 26
Jones, Marcellus	4 40
Jones, Rufus	4 73
Jones, Mrs L J	10 44
Jones, Turner R	4 10
Jones, A	7 80
Jones, Wiley A	19 89
Jordan, Mrs J F	3 73
Jordan, Riley	3 79
King, Jno Calvin	2 36
Lane, Catharine	12 07
Leach, G E	9 23
Lee, Paul H	2 84
Ligon, Miley	1 89
Lockhart, Charles	22 72
Lowery, Mrs Mollie H	15 25
McDonald, C C	4 73
McKey, Sam	5 33
McRary, J N	4 73
Mallory, P F	7 67
Mangum, W H	95
Manley, Rachel	4 73
Matthews, W J	61 57
Matthews, W H	2 84
Mitchell, Ida M	9 47
Moore, John C	4 27
Moore, Mrs C H	4 27
Moore, W H	11 36
Moring, F O Admr	1 41
Morris, W H	72 42
N C B'ldg and Sup C	3 34
Nowell, Seth	2 95
Nunn, Harriett	32 52
Park, B F	2 95
Parker, Anthony	54 66
Parham, R E	2 38
Patterson, Susan	11 73
Patterson, W H	8 57
Pierce, Britton	2 99
Perry, Chas	8 04
Perry, Columbus H	26 02
Pescud, John S	5 88
Pettiford, A B	7 00
Polk, Dan K	4 02
Pope, David	5 91
Price, Jas	160 93
Raleigh Electric Co	4 01
Rhoder, Jack	3 79
Ricks, Rufus S	3 79
Riddick, Weldon	5 68
Robinson, Laura D	15 72
Rogers, Mrs A S	22 01
Rogers, Mrs K W	3 88
Rogers, Robert R	35 10
Roles, Ruffin	2 41
Royster, Thos B	3 11
Russell, Augus us	8 09
Saulter, D S	17 62
Sanders, W J and wife	2 36
Scott, Annie L	2 84
Scott, Bettie	3 45
Scott, John	3 56
Separk, C A	4 96
Separk, Mrs M W	7 95
Short, Beverly	1 89
Smith, Cornelia	5 09
Smith, Edward	1 89
Smith, Ellen	7 32
Smith, John C	64 74
Smith, W W	10 62
Smithurst, Mrs M F	22 25
Sorrell, Mrs L W	21 17
Sorrell, Alvis	7 57
Spencer, Elizabeth	18 97
Spence, J A & G M	5 68
Stainback, Zack	3 68
Stancil, Jacob	11 69
Strickland, Hines	1 94
Swindell, J T	3 10
Symes, Mary E	6 88
Taylor, John	2 92
Taylor, Robert	13 02
Taylor, W F	10 88
Taylor, W A	5 89
Taylor, W H	1 89
Terrell, Ella A	1 89
Terrell, Ralph	2 75
Terry, Alex	5 22
Thompson, Geo E	3 55
Thompson, David	3 68
Thompson, Mrs M C	6 63
Thompson, Sallie	5 21
Thornton, Frank	5 68
Toney, Lucy	11 17
Trapier, Mrs E	1 89
Tucker, Matilda	1 41
Tucker, Sallie	

Turner, Granderson	6 11
Walters, Mrs C M	20 07
Weddon, Mrs M H	1 89
Whitaker, Leroy	4 05
Whitaker, Mary	2 12
Whitaker, Mrs S E	4 73
Whitaker, W H	26 71
Wilder, Henry	4 73
Williams, Charles	3 19
Williams, Chas N.	5 68
Williams, Doc B	2 39
Williams, Eaton	6 91
Williams, Henderson	4 73
Williams, Mary E	23
Williams, Sam	48
Williams, S W	1 75
Williams, William	8 60
Winslow, Arthur	14 20
Winters, Harriet	7 57
Womble, W T	14 91
Wood, Ransom	5 64
Wood, Alex	4 37
Woodall, W A Adm'r	7 57
Yearby, Mrs S A.	7 57

BARTON CREEK TOWNSHIP.

Riddick, M O	6 67
Thompson, J D	2 67

BUCK HORN.

Bland, Alex	63
Jordan, J B	4 90
Jones, J A	2 63
Richardson, T W	12 14
Utley, M F	3 71
Womble, Mrs Martha	4 20
Wilson, Eddie	29
Womble, J J	4 14
Wheeler, W H	3 78

CARY.

Adams, Mrs T S	$ 91
Bertha, J H	11 51
Handy Jones, heirs	40
Crowder, W G	7 33
Crowder, L H estate	3 65
Cotton, Sam	77
Cotton, Horace	93
Hurst, W E	1 55
Jones, Louisa	50
Johnson, Harrison	3 53
Jones, Hardy	93
Jackson, Herbert	81
Jones, Kenion	1 77
Jones, Miss Ella	39
Mabry, J H	2 88
Rogers, A B	3 82
Ross, Spencer	48
Ruff, Wm E	37
Upbhurch, T B & Bro	67
Coble, Oscar	1 04
Jordon, J B	9 04
Ross Charles	2 99
J. H. Martin	7 03

CEDAR FORK.

Burgess Joseph	$ 04
King Mrs Fanny	1 73
Maynard W M J	2 66
Price, B P	2 00

HOLLY SPRINGS.

Bryant, Mrs Mary E	$ 5 15
Betts, T M	4 90
Collins, M T	1 55
Council, J H	9 63
Edwards, R I	50
Holleman, T B	1 41
Harrington, A	77
Jones, W I	2 43
Jones, J A	2 08
Liggon, A D	3 67
Nash, J S	2 82
Norris, J J	3 71
Olive, George	1 16
Pope, A S	12 31
Prince, Donny	2 16
Page, Caswell	5 07
Shaw, W F	4 16
Stewart, Terry	17
Turner, Albert	3 95
Utley, Pink	3 30
Wood, R A	4 37
Wheeler, W H	6 88
Carter, Mrs E A	3 44
Norris, Ed	2 70
Edwards, G E	48
Stephens, Candace	3 33
Beckwith, C H	21 97
Holland Mrs Bright	44
Vaughn, J L	3 63

HOUSES CREEK.

Atkins, Haywood	$ 1 98
Bishop, James	2 81
Coggins, John	3 85
Crosson, Henderson	43
Corbin, A C	5 27
Hunter, Emily	96
Locklyer, J W	8 54
Perry, M M	23 70
Patterson, William	1 61
Porter, Elizabeth	96
Tucker, T J	4 28

LITTLE RIVER.

Eddins, S W	$ 5 66
Hawkins, Mrs J R	1 33
Wiggs, T J	9 01
High, Jas, Sr	2 75
Scarboro, Mrs E W	1 47
Burns, D H	1 82
Major, Watkins	43
Perry, W W	49
Alford, Clem	3 49
Jane Scarboro tract	2 80
Watkins, Ransom	2 32
Watkins, L D	2 31
Goodson, R H	92
Shadrick, J M	1 23

MARKS CREEK.

Pierce, J R	12 08
Williamson, C H	8 15

MIDDLE CREEK.

Banks, Hannah	1 24
Banks, Alonzo L	3 30
Griffis, H H	2 99
Jones, Albert	4 88
Jenks, Robert	2 19
Rowland, W R.	1 44
Stewart, Mary	5 77
Upchurch, T B	2 43
Upchurch, W J	2 50
Womack, Alex	2 18
Winborn, Mrs T H	53

NEUSE RIVER.

Old Folks Home,	$ 2 21

NEW LIGHT.

Morgan, Jesse, heirs	$ 70
Ray, Mrs L B	2 82
Raleigh Paper Co	208 00

OAK GROVE.

Bevers, J C	2 96
Stone, G A	45

PANTHER BRANCH.

Blalock, Dr N M	$18 06
Fish, G W	73
Tomlinson, Mrs E S	3 30
Jones, P S, dec'd	22 16
Morgan, S T	2 93
Rhodes, W C	64
Turner, Sewall	1 60
Rowland, Jackson	2 89
Marshall, M	4 66

ST. MARY'S.

Allmond, Bethany	3 43
Cook, Wm	3 05
Dowd, P W	27 74
Dowd, C F	23 33
Griffis, Thos H	5 36
Henderson, J M	1 25
Johnson, J D	3 70
Johnson, W D	18 69
Lee, C R	99
Lee, Mrs C R	12 50
Malone, Martha	75
Newsom, Mrs V G	3 33
Parham, R E	6 26
Palmer, Sam	2 83
Pool, Henry	1 66
Sanford, Mrs C A	60
Smith, Jas A	1 49
Smith, Willie	2 39
Winters, Ella	1 23

ST. MATTHEWS.

Beavers, Miss Lizzie	5 97
Haywood, J A	10 06
Hodge, N I	8 63
Kirks, Jos	48
Rogers, Mrs Annie S	23 13
Rogers, Mrs Kate W	9 22
Weathers, Miss Lou	9 77
Yarborough, Ed M	2 44

SWIFT CREEK.

Beine, C H	2 81
Cole, Sarah D	5 88
Franks, J A Est	2 67

Holman, Dempsey and Robert	1 30
Keith, Alonzo	3 08
Rowland, W R	2 24
Rand, Mary I